FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JULY 1986

Jordan

Closure of PLO Offices — A Jordanian Cabinet statement carried by PETRA-JNA announced Jordan's decision to close the PLO's "additional" offices in Jordan in response to the sharp criticisms of Jordan contained in the statement issued by Fatah's Revolutionary Council 19 June. The Fatah statement contravened the spirit of "cooperation and understanding" which Jordan is eager to preserve despite its differences with the PLO leadership and which was the basis for Jordan's agreement to permit the existence of additional offices that are not officially affiliated with the PLO and its institutions. The Cabinet added that in view of the contents of the Fatah statement and the "irresponsible, misleading utterances" by prominent Fatah members, Jordan finds itself "compelled" to close the additional offices because they are working for "the side which has chosen to pursue this negative approach toward Jordan." The Cabinet statement emphasized that Jordan will maintain its "firm pan-Arab policy" on the Palestinian issue and will continue to regard the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the decision was in the interests of Jordan's national security, adding that the closure applies to 25 Fatah offices but does not affect other PLO offices, *Sawt al-Sha'b* reported. Offices to be closed include those belonging to Force 17 and to Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, the commander and deputy commander of Palestinian revolution forces, the paper disclosed. Those remaining open include offices belonging to the PLO, the PNC, and the Palestinian Liberation Army. Palestinian and Jordanian sources in Amman subsequently revealed that the Jordanian authorities have asked Al-wazir to leave Jordan within 48 hours, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Information Minister al-Khatib had stressed that the staff of the closed offices are free to remain in Jordan as private individuals, but that anyone threatening national security will be deported, MENA noted.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, currently in Austria, linked the decision with the "escalating Jordanian pressure" against the Palestinians. Speaking in an interview with Vienna television, 'Arafat also denounced the new Jordanian election law as "against the Palestinians and against Arab League resolutions," and accused Jordan of seeking to "buy the conscience of our people" through its "stupid" economic plan for the occupied territories. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the Jordanian decision is no surprise and is the "inevitable result" of the policy pursued by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's government, which is seeking to create an alternative PLO leadership, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin welcomed the Jordanian decision in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, asserting that the closure of the offices will help reduce terrorism as the presence of 'Arafat's "terrorist bodies" in Amman had increased terrorist activity against Israel.

University Reform — Following King Husayn's 5 July letter to Prime Minister al-Rifa'i on the Al-Yarmuk University incidents, Amman television broadcast a reply from the prime minister, who promised that the government will take action "as soon as possible" to secure a "sound course" for the universities. Sources in Amman cited by KUNA predicted that the authorities will shortly appoint a new president for Al-Yarmuk University and dismiss several teachers there.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian offensive launched 8 July resulted in the "liberation" of an additional 40 sq km of Iraqi territory, IRNA announced, adding that approximately 1,500 Iraqi casualties were incurred. Citing a military report, Tehran radio stated that all enemy forces in the region beyond Mehran had been totally annihilated, and that communications between Iraqi units and headquarters have been completely severed. The radio later added that Iranian warplanes bombed Iraqi positions in the Mehran sector. The offensive is aimed at disrupting Iraqi troop transportation in the area, including traffic on the Badrah-Baghdad road, IRNA disclosed. Rebutting the Iranian claims, an Iraqi military source cited by INA said the new Iranian offensive had been crushed, with Iranian troops and reinforcements suffering huge losses.

In 7 July activity, Iraqi warplanes bombed Khark Island and hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, according to a military communique reported by Voice of the Masses radio. A large maritime target was hit in another raid later that evening, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. As for ground activity the same day, a military spokesman cited by INA said that Iraqi forces wiped out an Iranian attack in Mehran after a "fierce" battle. In a summary of Iranian achievements since the start of the Mehran offensive, a military commander cited by IRNA said that Iran had gained full control of 27 heights in the region, and had "liberated" 250 sq km of Iranian territory.

Iran

A 15-kg bomb planted by "agents of world imperialism" exploded in a Tehran tea shop 8 July, injuring at least 37 people, IRNA announced.

Israel

Denial on POW Exchange — Defense Minister Rabin denied a report by the PLO agency WAFA that another PLO-Israeli POW exchange is imminent, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which noted Rabin's assertion that the only Israeli prisoners in Arab hands are being held by the Lebanese Hizballah. The WAFA report, as reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, claimed that Fatah will release one Israeli POW and the bodies of several other IDF soldiers in return for the release of 1,650 Palestinian detainees.

Shin Bet Affair — The police will investigate the Shin Bet affair because the Cabinet cannot agree on the establishment of a commission of inquiry, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told a Knesset committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem television. He revealed that he has already decided on the composition of the committee which will draw conclusions about the future in regard to the Shin Bet.

Lebanon

An "official source" cited by Beirut radio deplored the "surprising" campaign against the Syrian role in Beirut by "some quarters," stressing that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut and the areas around the Palestinian camps in response to a "national, Islamic, and governmental request." Meanwhile, Minister Nabih Birri said the Amal Movement wishes to exist unarmed in West Beirut, and that the movement is no longer concerned with West Beirut's security, the radio reported.

Syria-USSR

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas discussed Syrian-Soviet military cooperation during talks with the visiting first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet air defense forces, Damascus television reported, noting that the Syrian chief of staff and Air Force commanders also attended the meeting.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi outlined his government's policies in a 7 July address to the constituent assembly, SUNA reported. Al-Mahdi said the new government will replace the country's laws based on Islamic Shari'ah with other legislation. The question of southern Sudan should be solved through a serious, businesslike dialogue, he said, adding that elections previously postponed for security reasons will be held in 10 southern constituencies. Meanwhile, a Sudanese paper cited by SUNA stated that Al-Mahdi will meet SPLA leader John Garang at the Addis Ababa OAU summit meeting set for 28 July.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid underwent a successful operation 7 July, according to Algiers radio. He had earlier been treated for a slipped disc.

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PLO's Wazir Comments on Closing of Amman Offices

JN071623 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Jordanian Council of Ministers this afternoon decided to close the PLO additional [idafiyah] offices in Amman.

In a statement to AFP in Amman, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] deeply regretted the Jordanian Government's decision and considered it unjustified at a time when the PLO is eager to continue its normal relations with Jordan and avoid tension with this country. Abu Jihad said: We bitterly wonder about the purpose of the Jordanian decision.

Ordered To Leave Within 48 Hours

JN081254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The Jordanian authorities today ordered Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, to leave Jordanian territory within 48 hours. The decision follows the Jordanian Government's decision to close 25 PLO offices in Amman, most of which belong to the Fatah Movement. Among these offices are the office of the commander in chief of the Palestinian forces; that is, Yasir 'Arafat; and the office of 'Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

The decision to expel Abu Jihad from Amman is a new turning point in the deterioration of Jordanian-Palestinian relations because Abu Jihad has been the only Palestinian leader who did not leave Amman following the end of dialogue between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

Since last February, Khalil al-Wazir has been trying to preserve what remained of the cordial relations between the two sides. In his first reaction to the Jordanian decision, Abu Jihad asserted to us that he is very bitter about it. He added: We are accustomed to such a situation and expulsion decisions have become part of our life.

This morning the Jordanian security forces began closing the PLO offices in question. At noon today, a meeting was held in Abu Jihad's office attended by the PLO Executive Committee members residing in Amman. They are Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahiya, Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Bishop Iliya Khuri, as well as a number of Palestinian officials including PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, in order to take political measures pertaining to the Jordanian decision. 'Arafat held a telephone conversation with Abu Jihad.

Abu Jihad is expected to leave Amman for Tunis within the next 48 hours.

Fatah's Khalaf Comments

JN071726 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that the Zayd al-Rifa'i government's decison [on the closing of PLO offices] did not surprise anyone who is following up this government's policy toward the PLO and the national Palestinian rights. This measure, he said, will increase our determination to adhere to our national rights, including the right to self-determination, which cannot be bargained over by closing offices, deporting some cadres from Amman, or opening the gates of prisons as soon as we expect, according to the Fatah second-in-command.

Khalaf Comments Further

JN071837 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that the Zayd al-Rifa'i government's decision [to close offices] did not surprise anyone who is following this government's policy toward the PLO and the national Palestinian rights. The measure taken today, he added, will increase our determination to adhere to our national rights, including the right to self-determination, which cannot be bargained over by closing offices, deporting some cadres from Amman, or opening the gates of prisons as soon as we expect.

Abu Iyad added that this measure is the inevitable result of the policy of the Zayd al-Rifa'i government, which is trying in vain by such measures to create an alternative PLO leadership through which it can sidestep the right to self-determination and deal with Israel for bilateral rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

'Arafat in Vienna; Criticizes United States, Syria

AU071313 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Special *Die Presse* report by Gerhard Bitzan]

[Text] Vienna — On Sunday afternoon [6 July] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Vienna protected by extensive security measures. Upon his arrival 'Arafat harshly criticized U.S. imperialism and the Syrian role in Lebanon. The PLO leader will participate in the UN Namibia conference, which will be opened today, Monday, by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. His stay in Vienna offers a good opportunity to meet with the new chancellor and the new president, 'Arafat added.

"We have the same enemy," said 'Arafat, justifying his participation in the conference, "namely the two regimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv, which act as spear points of American imperialism." The people in Namibia and the Palestinians suffer under the same oppression, occupation, and racism, 'Arafat stated. The second reason for his stay in Vienna is, according to 'Arafat, that "it gives me the chance to meet with the new chancellor, the president, and former chancellor Kreisky." In this connection he denied that there had ever been a quarrel with Kreisky. On the contrary. "There is no doubt that we have always had excellent relations."

He harshly criticized Damascus for its role in the present fighting for the Palestinian camps in Beirut. "This is already the third massacre of our people. The first was carried out by the Israelis in Sabra and Shatila, the second one by the Amal militia, and the third one by the same elements with the support of the Syrian secret service." Nevertheless, 'Arafat did not exclude a meeting with Syrian Vice-President Khaddam, who is also participating in the Namibia conference. "A talk is not a item on my agenda, but if it takes place I am going to accept," he told *Die Presse*.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had already arrived in Vienna during the night from Saturday to Sunday. The conference will be attended by several foreign ministers, deputy foreign ministers, and representatives of so-called liberation movements. It is intended to work out an action program to achieve Namibia's independence.

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

JN071836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Vienna last night with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and discussed with him the latest Palestinian developments and the conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Our correspondent says Abu 'Ammar and Perez de Cuellar discussed the conditions of our Palestinian people in occupied West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon and the necessary measures to implement UN resolutions on the Palestinian question.

Qaddumi Refutes Rumors of Separate Gaza Settlement

JN061839 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described as baseless the rumors circulated by some sides of the possibility of tackling the issue of the occupation of the Gaza Strip and its future apart from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

In a statement to the *Palestinian News Agency* yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed that the PLO rejects autonomy plans for Gaza, the West Bank, or both. He called on the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland to bolster national unity and to rally around the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. Brother Abu al-Lutf said the PLO adheres to its right to represent all Palestinian people. He said the United States and the Zionist entity hamper international efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the region's conflicts.

Jordan, Israel Trying To Appoint 4 W. Bank Mayors

JN031814 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The PFLP says it has information about Jordanian and Israeli attempts to appoint four mayors in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Hebron, and Dura in the West Bank. The PFLP adds that meetings to this effect took place in Amman between Jordanian officials and nominated West Bank personages. The PFLP did not reveal the names of these personages, whom it warned of the dire consequences of getting involved in the plot of appointments.

New PLO-Israeli POW Exchange Expected 'Soon'

JN071805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian news agency said last night that a new POW exchange operation is expected to take place soon between the PLO and the Zionist entity. Citing press reports in occupied Jerusalem, the agency said that the exchange operation may take place in two phases. In the first phase, the Fatah Movement will return the bodies of a number of Zionist soldiers in exchange for the release of 400 Palestinian detainees. In the second phase, the PLO will hand over one Zionist prisoner and the body of another in exchange for the release of 1,250 Palestinian detainees in Ashqelon prison.

Spain Warned Against 'Harming' El Al Bomb Suspect

NC051205 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 5 (AFP) — An anonymous caller purporting to speak for a PLO splinter group demanded here Saturday the immediate liberation of a Palestinian held in Spain in connection with the bomb attack on an El Al Israeli airlines airport counter in Madrid.

The caller, saying he represented the Fatah provisional leadership opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also warned Spanish authorities against "harming" the suspect, Nasir Hasan 'Ali. The June 26 attack left 13 people injured.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Saudi Foreign Minister 5 July
GF051919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a message from Saudi King His Majesty Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the Gulf arena in addition to issues of mutual concern. The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during a meeting today with the amir.

Lebanese Envoy Comments Following Meeting With Amir
GF051906 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met here today Samir al-Baba envoy of the Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Premier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of Bahraini Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

In a statement after the meeting, the Lebanese envoy said that he handed H.H. the amir a message from Rashid Karami dealing with the current developments in Lebanese. [as received]

He also said he reviewed with H.H. the amir the situation in Lebanon and Arab issues.

Concluding his statement, the Lebanese envoy expressed his appreciation to H.H. the amir and the Bahraini Government for their positive stand toward the situation in Lebanon and H.H.'s keenness to restore Lebanon's security and stability.

The Lebanese envoy arrived here last night on a two-day visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

Defense Force Commander Receives U.S. Commander
GF060512 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, received at noon today General George Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command, and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Manama. Present were Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, and U.S. Ambassador to Bahrain Mr Donald Leidel.

PRC Delegation Holds Talks on Developing Trade
GF051336 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Bahrain — A PRC trade delegation visiting Bahrain has held several meetings with officials at the Foreign and Trade Ministries and the Bahraini Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as with representatives of financial and investment institutions with the aim of developing trade and economic relations between the PRC and the state of Bahrain.

The Chinese delegation is led by the commercial attache at the PRC Embassy in Kuwait and includes representatives from the trade, minerals, foodstuff, and textile sectors in China.

A member of the PRC delegation stated to *Al-Ittihad* that the visit is part of a tour of Gulf states, and affirms the PRC Government's determination to be open to and cooperate with the outside world, Gulf countries in particular.

The Chinese official indicated that the PRC Government has enacted several laws that allow the creation of investment channels for Arab and other investors in China, the establishment of many joint projects, and the strengthening and development of bilateral trade. He asserted that Kuwaiti investors have benefited from these laws and have begun to implement joint projects in China. He urged the private sector, businessmen, and investors in the Gulf to make use of the many opportunities in China.

The Chinese official said: "Such a trend is new in Chinese policy. It aims to open China to the outside world." He added: "Although there are no diplomatic relations between the PRC and Bahrain, there are longstanding trade relations between the two countries." The Chinese official said that he expects that trade relations between China and Bahrain and other area countries will grow.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Saudi Counterpart
LD061053 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1001 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today met here with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Following the meeting, the Saudi minister told journalists that his current tour of a number of GCC countries is within the framework of efforts being made by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to lay down a fundamental and permanent solution for the differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain according to the discussions which took place during the 28 June meeting of the GCC ministerial council in Al-Ta'if. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed hope that these efforts will be successful.

Regarding the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to normalize relations between Syria and Iraq, he said that "efforts along this path have not ceased, especially by the member-states of the GCC, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia." He reaffirmed that the aim of all countries is to unify the

Arab ranks and that this aim heads the list of priorities of inter-Arab relations. He expressed the hope that the efforts to arrange a meeting between Iraq and Syria will be successful.

Regarding the current contacts to hold an Arab summit, the Saudi foreign minister said that "the GCC countries are fully prepared to attend a summit if there is a unanimity to convene such a meeting."

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived earlier today on a brief visit during which he conveyed a message to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Prince Sa'ud Departs

LD061310 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Saudi foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Kuwait this afternoon at the end of a brief visit during which he conveyed a message to his highness the amir from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also met with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, who saw him off when he left Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah Comments on Visit

LD071259 Kuwait KUNA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 7 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said Monday the short visit to Kuwait by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal yesterday was related to the efforts of Saudi Monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is exerting toward solving the dispute on Fasht al-Dibal Island between Qatar and Bahrain.

During his few-hour visit to the country, Prince Sa'ud conveyed a message to his highness the amir from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on that issue.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, while answering questions from reporters, said the Saudi foreign minister has briefed the officials here on the results of his two visits to Qatar and Bahrain last Saturday, and the efforts Saudi Arabia is launching to reach a final settlement to the dispute on Fasht al-Dibal between the two countries.

Press Supports Dissolution of National Assembly

GF051600 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Three Kuwati dailies Saturday commented on the amiri decision to dissolve the Kuwaiti National Assembly and the suspension of some articles of the Constitution, saying, the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad's difficult decision was for the benefit of Kuwait.

Daily *Al-Anba'* said that the amir tried to match the opinions of both the government and the National Assembly in the interest of Kuwait but was unlucky in his attempts, therefore he took his difficult decision to dissolve the Assembly.

It added that the difficult decision was not easy on Shaykh Jabir because he is one of the believers in democracy, and is keen to protect it in spite of all the difficulties which the parliamentary experience has witnessed. Jabir took the decision to dissolve the National Assembly because, as a responsible person, he saw from his point of view our beloved Kuwait is being torn apart.., the paper said.

It noted that Kuwait is now before problems and challenges which need urgent decisions to solve its pressing crisis.

The paper asserted that the quick restoration of Kuwait's vitality, power and democracy depends on the government's immediate implementation of a integrative policy to solve all the problems.

Meanwhile, daily *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said Shaykh Jabir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly is an honest attempt to protect the country from any dangers threatening it and a right action that aims at strengthening our internal front...

The paper said the recent development in Kuwait is ordinary and is expected and comes within the nature of our democratic system, noting that these developments will boost our democratic experience..

The newspaper added... the aim is that Kuwait remains an ideal of freedom of opinion and dialogue and a good environment that spreads love and fraternity and boosts the basis of consultations and democratic system.

The daily affirmed that Kuwait remains the place of real democracy, noting that Kuwait is known for its good reputation and political balances and its effective presence in defending the freedom and just causes.

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said the dissolution of the National Assembly could not have happened if there had been cooperation between the government and the Assembly.

The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do, the paper said, adding that Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country, them and serve our national interests. [sentence as received]

The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted, the daily said, noting that this difficult decision is in the end, a national decision, taken in favour of the national interests.

New Measures Taken To Ensure Food Free of Radiation

GF061114 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Kuwait's Health Ministry has announced a new set of preventive measures to ensure that foodstuff entering the country is clear of radiation contamination.

The director of public health at the ministry, Dr Nuri al-Kazimi, said the measures maintain the ban on the import of vegetables and fodder from Europe, Turkey, and Cyprus, while similar imports from other countries would be checked for high radiation levels.

He said the ministry had also banned the import of livestock from Turkey, Cyprus and other European countries.

Importers of frozen meat, poultry and dairy products are now required to provide documents certifying that the radiation levels in the commodities they import are normal.

Al-Kazimi said that if radiation was detected on the bodies of trucks coming from Europe they would not be allowed to enter the country.

Al-Kazimi said these measures followed a set of precautions adopted by the government in the wake of the explosion at the Soviet nuclear reactor in Chernobyl in April.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Algeria

JN041953 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Muscat, 4 Jul (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and his delegation returned to Muscat from Algeria tonight following a 3-day official visit.

The Omani minister held a second session of talks with his Algerian counterpart Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi earlier today focusing on bilateral relations and ways to bolster and promote them. During the talks, the two ministers discussed the current situation in the Arab arena, as well as international issues of joint interest.

QATAR

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives; Meets Amir

GF051224 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1135 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a verbal message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during an audience with the amir of Qatar today. The audience was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Doha.

QNA reported that the message pertains to bilateral relations and some Gulf issues of common interest. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Doha early today.

Lebanese Envoy Conveys Message to Amir

GF061208 Doha QNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 6 Jul (QNA) — His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a written message addressed to Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The message was conveyed by Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Affairs Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, during an audience with the Qatari minister today. QNA has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations and developments in the Lebanese arena.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

GF061742 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Affairs Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and envoy of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, left Doha for Abu Dhabi this evening following a 2-day visit to the state of Qatar as part of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Interior Minister Receives GCC Official

JN031204 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 3 Jul (QNA) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani met with Ibrahim al-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, here today. In a statement following the meeting, Ibrahim al-Subhi said the discussion during the meeting dealt with the aspects of security cooperation among GCC countries and the progress of action in this sphere, particularly at this stage that the region in general and GCC countries in particular are passing through, a stage which dictates the pooling of all efforts to serve security and stability, which are the aspiration of GCC countries and their citizens.

In his statement to QNA, Ibrahim al-Subhi said the discussion also dealt with the question of strategic security, which is currently being discussed by the GCC in addition to the work of the security committees, such as the passports committees and other committees, which have ended their meetings and submitted their recommendations.

Amir, Defense Minister Congratulate Reagan

JN040951 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Jul (QNA) — His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his country's national day. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, also sent a congratulatory cable to the U.S. President on this occasion.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Praises Mubarak, Egyptian People

NC062230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — In his first statement to the Egyptian press in several years, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia declares: Egypt is in our heart and thoughts. We share its joys and afflictions. We have never been far from Egypt and its people.

In the exclusive interview to be published by *Al-Ahram* tomorrow, Monday, King Fahd hails President Mubarak and blesses his sincere efforts to improve Egypt's lot at all levels and enable it to fulfill its leading and natural role in a manner that will help ensure the success of common Arab issues.

King Fahd adds: We believe in the sincerity and goodwill of all Arab leaders. However, we must work harder to emerge from the current Arab impasse. Conditions on all Arab fronts are saddening and we need more concerted efforts so we may benefit from the potential of the Arab nation in a way that expresses the common will of the Arab homeland.

King Fahd emphasizes that there is a continuing need to convene an Arab summit but that the important thing is to join efforts at the summit to achieve positive results for fateful Arab issues.

King Fahd adds: The Western media attempts to accuse the Arabs of terrorism are rejected because terrorism is practiced worldwide by various nationalities. To prevent terrorism, the international community must move to right the wrongs done to people whose lands and legitimate rights have been usurped.

The following is the interview that the Saudi king gave to *Al-Ahram* Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi', in which he speaks of Egyptian-Saudi relations:

King Fahd says: We have never been far from Egypt and its people. Egypt is in our heart and thoughts. We share its joys and afflictions, The attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward its big sister has been well known for a long time, since the rule of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, who laid the firm foundations for Saudi Arabia's general policy of establishing brotherly and positive relations with all fraternal states. Naturally, fraternal Egypt, for which we harbor amity, appreciation, and respect, heads the list of these states.

King Fahd emphasizes that he does not wish to miss this occasion to greet His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and bless his continuous and sincere efforts to promote Egypt's progress and prosperity at all levels, all the while taking steady steps to enable Egypt to perform its natural and leading role in full so as to help ensure the success of common Arab, Islamic, and international issues. He adds: We pray God may grant aid and success to his excellency.

On present Arab conditions, King Fahd says: The conditions on the various Arab fronts are extremely painful and saddening. This is a fact that we must admit. However, we must not lose hope because we are a nation to which God has bestowed a great Islamic creed. If we adhere to this creed, follow its guidance, and resort to it in all our affairs, then we will be able to surmount all the difficulties prevailing in the area.

Regarding the current Arab impasse and how to emerge from it, the king says: Our efforts must be united to benefit from our potential and capacities, and to channel them in the proper direction expressing the common will. In the meantime, we must work to close ranks to face the nemies who lay traps by sowing intrigue among us. Therefore, we must be more vigilant and alert at all times and we must beware of this intrigue. We must also act to prevent the enemies from infiltrating our ranks.

King Fahd refers to the good offices of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which led to the conclusion of a positive agreement resolving the differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain over the island of Fasht al-Dibal. The resolution came about owing to the good understanding and fraternal spirit that Saudi Arabia sensed existed on both sides. He says: We could use this same approach to deal with many of our issues and problems in the same fraternal spirit, instead of opening the door wide to foreign interference whose interest is to maintain and intensify the differences in order to drag the area into more division and discord. This would make it easy for foreign parties to exert pressure and achieve their objectives, mainly the weakening of the Arab nation.

The king also refers to his recent message to the Lebanese people, their leaders and communities, whose purpose was to help the Lebanese people to pull out of their cruel ordeal. He also refers to the positive reaction of many Lebanese figures, and expresses the hope that this reaction will translate into practical steps to end the differences and reach a logical formula enabling the Lebanese people to lead a normal life.

On the attempts to accuse the Arab world of international terrorism, King Fahd says: We reject the rumors and reiterated talk about international terrorism, which the hostile media try to attribute to the Arab world, because, as is known, terrorism is practiced worldwide by various nationalities. We daily hear of regrettable news in this regard. However, a part of what is called international terrorism is in fact a reaction to the sufferings of people whose lands and legitimate rights have been usurped. To stop terrorism, the international community must cooperate sincerely and consistently to right the wrongs done to people who are victims of coercion and terrorism.

Referring to the convening of an Arab summit, the Saudi king says: The Arab summit is a continuing demand, and the need for it is great. What is important, though, is to provide the proper conditions to help achieve positive and effective results serving our common fateful issues. These issues require much effort, patience and perseverance, and a sound strategy that takes all eventualities into consideration.

Regarding the division of the Arab forces and what the Arab nation can do to regain its position as an influential force on the international stage, King Fahd says: The Arab nation can do much to safeguard its position and influence at all levels in the balance of power and to command the world's admiration and respect. However, this naturally requires continuous, exhaustive, and sincere efforts by all. We believe in the sincerity and goodwill of all Arab leaders. Despite this, there is division, which is known and which we admit. The reason for this painful situation could be the multiplicity of efforts which are supposed to be channeled in one direction but instead take several directions and end up in division and the adoption of positions that do not convey a single view.

Concluding, King Fahd says: Therefore, I suggest that I and my colleagues, the Arab leaders, make more efforts and cooperate to successfully carry out our mission and realize our hopes and the aspirations of our people and homelands. Let us fear God and resolve to do this; victory will be ours, God willing. We do not require a long time to achieve our goal, and this is not hard for God.

The chief editor of *Al-Ahram* points out that prior to his talk with King Fahd, he had met with the Saudi king at a fast-breaking banquet at one of the royal palaces at the end of Ramadan. The chief editor says: During the banquet, the Saudi king broached several local and Arab issues. He denied that his country suspended new projects because of a drop in oil revenues. He also denied that the Saudi Government has delayed the settlement of any obligations to the companies carrying out these projects. The Saudi king supported the view that oil prices will rise again before winter. He emphasized that the future of oil is not gloomy as some believe, because the world will not be able to dispense with it for a long time, particularly after the experience with the atomic reactors and the calamities they bring to the world.

Referring to Islamic issues, the Saudi king emphasized that it is in the interest of the Islamic world to narrow the differences among the Islamic creeds. He said that this noble goal could be achieved if the Muslim ulema were to agree on the religious issues on which the imams unanimously agree, and reduce the circle of other issues regarding which efforts vary. The Saudi monarch also referred to a mistaken belief among many Muslims that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia follows an Islamic creed — the so called Al-Wahhabi creed — that is different from the creeds of the four imams. He explained that the Al-Wahhabi is a reformative religious movement and not a religious creed that Saudi Arabia follows.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF081206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Al-Ta'if at 1345 today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at Al-Hawiyah Airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Departs for Cairo 3 July

LD031017 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Al-Madina, 3 Jul (SPA) — Sudanese Council of State Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and the delegation accompanying him departed al-Madina this morning for Cairo at the conclusion of his 5-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, performed a minor pilgrimage, visited the Prophet's Mosque, and prayed there.

UAE

President Receives Message From Lebanese Premier

GF071212 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami pertaining to the current developments in the Lebanese arena. The message was conveyed to Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, during a meeting with Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

Envoy Departs 7 July

GF071725 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (WAKH) — Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Political and Expatriate Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and envoy of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, left Abu Dhabi today following a short visit to the UAE as part of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Prime Minister Receives Message From 'Arafat

GF061459 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Jul (WAM) — His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, has received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The message was delivered to Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum during his meeting this morning with Anis al-Knatib, PLO representive to the country.

Al-Khatib stated that he briefed the defense minister on the current Palestinian situation and the efforts being made to clear the air and to achieve reconciliation among the Palestinian factions.

AL-ITTIHAD on Failure of Tripoli Tripartite Summit

JN031504 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jul (WAM) — In its weekly issue today, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has said that the tripartite summit meeting held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, among 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Haydar al-'Attas, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did not reach any significant results regarding national reconciliation, a political solution to the crisis in the PDRY, or Yemeni unity.

The newspaper said President Haydar al-'Attas' rigid stand led to the failure of the summit and to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's departure from Tripoli for Sanaa after the summit's first meeting and after holding a closed meeting with Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The paper revealed the secrets of the tripartite summit. It said that at the beginning of the meeting, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih presented the topic of national reconciliation and proposals for a political solution. These proposals included a general amnesty encompassing all without exception, guaranteeing the return of refugees currently in the northern part [of Yemen], Syria, and Ethiopia, enabling refugees to exercise political and civil rights, and releasing political prisoners.

The paper said President Haydar al-'Attas strongly rejected these proposals and welcomed the return of refugees within the framework of the comprehensive amnesty issued by the PDRY's higher political leadership. This stand created tension during the meeting. The Libyan president proposed immediate unity between the two Yemeni parts and the solving of all problems within the framework of this unity. PDRY President Haydar al-'Attas welcomed the Libyan president's proposal, but his viewpoint was that unity should be achieved through the institutions established for this purpose and that efforts exerted in this regard should continue in order to reach comprehensive unity.

The paper also revealed that [former PDRY] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday addressed two messages to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, expressing appreciation for the two leaders' sincere efforts to bring about a political solution to the crisis in the PDRY. In his messages, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed his determination to continue efforts to reach a political solution consolidating the unity of party and people and safeguarding citizens' lives.

In his messages, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad presented proposals for a political solution. They are: releasing detainees, guaranteeing the return of all refugees — who amount to 15,000 — and making it possible for them to exercise their civil and political rights, suspending media slander campaigns, and guaranteeing the establishment of legitimate authority through national unity.

PDRY

Al-'Attas on 'Firm Control' Over Country, USSR

LD061116 Kuwait KUNA in English 0956 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 6 (KUNA) — President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Hayder Abu al-Bakir al-'Attas confirmed Sunday his government's full control over the situation in Yemen following last January 13 bloody events.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Anba'*, President al-Attas denied the presence of misunderstanding and personal contradictions between members of the collective leadership in South Yemen stressing that the spirit of understanding is prevailing not only between members of the collective leadership but also between all members of the ruling Socialist Party.

The Yemeni president ridiculed political circles which claim that there are more than 27,000 detainees indicating that this number is funny. Al-'Attas, however, declined to give any figure.

The concerned authorities in Yemen have released 2700 detainees in 3 batches in conformity with a decision of General Bardon, noting that more will be released after completing the required investigation, he confirmed.

Al-'Attas declared that the concerned authorities will take those who planned the last January bloody events to court soon.

On Aden-Sanaa relations which he described as "outstanding," he emphasized that his country is concerned that the latest incidents would not affect the progress of the Yemeni unification.

In Sanaa, the weekly *September 26* said the Arab Yemen Republic has recently made its efforts aimed at creating suitable conditions for its unification with Democratic Yemen.

An editorial published in the Army's weekly said Arab Yemen is speeding up its economic development and improving the democratic system to meet the need of such unification.

A few days ago, Arab Yemen, Democratic Yemen and Libya held a summit meeting in Libyan capital of Tripoli to consult on the future unification of Yemen based on the 1972 Tripoli declaration signed by the sides on Yemeni unification, the weekly said.

Prior to the summit, Arab Yemen President Ali 'Abdallah Salih met the Democratic deputy prime minister and interior minister to discuss necessary measures of healing the wounds of the 'Aden incident' last January, it added.

'Yemeni unification is the lofty national target of the Yemeni people. Only by uniting, Yemen could free itself from backward and advance towards progress,' the article noted. It pointed out that the unity issue is still exposed to many difficulties but they will be overcomed with people's willingness and belief.

Al-'Attas described his coutnry's relations with the Soviet Union as "strong" citing the latest visit of the Yemeni premier to Moscow which resulted in promoting relations between the two countries.

The Yemeni president denied rumors saying that there are efforts to reconciliate the collective leadership with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Economic damage resulted following Aden bloody events estimated at KD 40 million (about 120 million dollars) and that includes utilities and buildings, he noted.

President Al-'Attas underlined the importance of developing relations with neighboring states indicating that he will undertake a tour to friendly countries including Kuwait shortly.

Chairman, Soviet Envoy Discuss Relations

GF071335 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Haydr Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this afternoon Comrade Gennadiy Ilichev, Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden. During the meeting, they reviewed the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote and consolidate them and a number of issues of mutual concern.

Defense Minister on USSR, GDR Military Aid

GF071038 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jul (QNA) — PDRY Defense Minister Colonel Salih 'Ubayd has stated that the policy of his country with regard to the Red Sea is designed to clear this waterway of the military naval fleets of foreign powers.

On the aid supplied by the Soviet Union and the GDR to Aden in the field of reinforcing the PDRY's defensive capability, Col 'Ubayd told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* today that the size of this aid is commensurate with what is needed to exchange expertise and experience between the PDRY's forces and the forces of the other two countries. He pointed out that this aid is designed, in the first place, to reinforce his country's military capability.

Al-'Attas, YAR President Hold Telephone Conversation

GF070550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, held a telephone conversation yesterday.

ANA has learned that the telephone call pertained to the importance of bostering unity coordination between the two parts in such a way that serves the stability, progress, and unity of our people since this stems from the national responsibility shouldered by the leaderships in the two parts.

Palestinian Front Official Arrives in Aden

GF080546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, arrived in Aden yesterday on a visit to our country to last several days. He will hold talks with a number of party and state officials pertaining to relations between the YSP and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and how to reinforce and develop them.

YAR

PDRY Officials Continue To Flee to Sanaa

GF051934 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that another group of refugees fleeing the PDRY to the YAR arrived in Sanaa yesterday. The group comprises 75 civilian and military personnel including Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, former director of ANA; Muhammad Salih al-Qutaysh; director of the Presidium's office; the former PDRY ambassador to the UN headquarters in Geneva; and 12 Army majors.

Railway Drivers Go on Strike Late 7 Jul

NC080522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0505 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Railway Association has issued an appeal to all train drivers throughout the republic to return to their work and operate the trains according to schedule. This action took place following a meeting with the minister of transport and communications. During the meeting, it was agreed that the drivers could submit their demands through legal channels.

A number of train drivers stopped work at a late hour last night. They submitted special material demands, including a fourfold increase in their allowances, without regard for economic conditions or the losses sustained by the railways, which amount to 260 million pounds annually.

The Railway Association has rejected the method used by some train drivers, for it does not conform to the principles of national responsibility. It has also warned them of the danger which might result from any departure from law and order.

A responsible source in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has announced that the ministry has taken all necessary measures to provide a means of land transport. The ministry has also taken measures to ensure the security, safety, and efficient operation of its facilities. The movement of tourists has not been affected, the source added, because planes and cars for their transport are still available according to a timetable.

'Responsible Source' Denies Report on Coup Attempt

NC071229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian information source has denied a report broadcast by the Libyan radio which cited the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* as saying that there had been a coup attempt in Egypt.

In a statement today, this source said that the Kuwaiti newspaper was apparently confused. Coups are unknown in Egypt. It seems that the newspaper and its sources have made a mistake and confused their facts. The coup to which the paper referred is the military attempt which took place in Libya and which the world media has already reported. The source urged the Kuwaiti newspaper to check its sources. He also indicated that up to 100 officers of various ranks are currently standing trial in Libya.

'Abd al-Majid on E. Bloc Ties, Mideast Issues

PM071643 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 3 Jul 86 p 13

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Anji Rushdi; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rushdi] What are the results of your visits to Czechoslovakia and the GDR? Will they be followed by visits to other countries, such as the Soviet Union, and is it not time for us to take the initiative to develop our economic relations with it?

['Abd al-Majid] My visit to Czechoslovakia and the GDR was a good opportunity for me to hold talks with officials in both countries on various issues of mutual interest, and to review the international situation. There was an agreement of views on the importance of consolidating world peace and easing tension in various areas. We also discussed means of developing bilateral relations between Egypt and these two countries and of increasing cooperation, especially in the economic, trade, and industrial fields.

There was good response on the Czech and German sides in favor of boosting cooperation to serve mutual interests and Egypt's development plan. We hope to see tangible steps regarding this matter in the near future. Officials in both countries were clearly interested in Middle Eastern developments and clearly appreciative of Egypt's role and the sincere efforts it is making for the promotion of a just and comprehensive peace and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

Regarding our relations with the Soviet Union, they are developing satisfactorily and positively on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. There are numerous and continuous contacts at various levels and the exchange of visits between officials of the two countries. We sense that the Soviets understand Egypt's position and policies and that there is a mutual desire to increase cooperation particularly in the economic sphere. Success in resolving certain pending issues currently under discussion will enhance cooperation in these fields.

[Rushdi] Egypt's position on the Palestinian question is clear, but the Palestinian question is undergoing a qualitative change as a result of the Syrian and Jordanian attitudes and the position taken by the EEC, and particularly Britain, which is calling for an alternative to the PLO, as well as the dormant and indifferent position of the United States.

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt's position on the Palestinian question is firm and is based on the need for restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination. We supported the 11 February 1985 agreement between the PLO and Jordan and we believe there can be no comprehensive and just settlement without PLO participation. We emphasize that in all our contacts. We had previously called for a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to pave the way for peace talks.

True, certain difficulties stand in the way of movement toward peace at present, but we must not allow the situation to remain frozen. That is why Egypt continues to make serious and active efforts and is maintaining its endeavors and contacts with all sides out of its sense of pan-Arab responsibility toward the Palestinian cause. We will do our best to bridge the views and enable resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. We believe that neither side has shut the door to that. No difficulties should prevent us from working for peace, and we should not give those who seek to obstruct that and to exploit the Palestinian cause for their own selfish interest an opportunity to do so.

[Rushdi] In Lebanon the cards have been reshuffled, making yesterday's enemies today's friends. How does the Egyptian Foreign Ministry view the situation there?

['Abd al-Majid] The truth is that the Lebanese problem is getting more complicated every day, and the Lebanese themselves are mainly to blame in the sense that it is their responsibility to find solutions to their problems. I want to make it clear that Egypt's position is a balanced one that puts Lebanese and Arab interests above everything else. It is clear beyond doubt that Syria and its supporters are creating problems in Lebanon. Far from solving the problem, the interference has only compounded it, and the various individual roles and alliances have been turned upside down. This confirms that Syrian policy in Lebanon has complicated the problem instead of solving it.

[Rushdi] When do you expect the currently advocated Arab summit conference to convene, and what are your expectations in the event such a conference is held?
['Abd al-Majid] In the present state of Arab relations I do not believe that it is easy to convene an Arab summit conference in the near future bearing in mind the fragmentation and the absence of a minimum degree of agreement on summit objectives. We seek, work for, and support everything that achieves Arab solidarity, with the emphasis laid on fateful issues, especially the Palestinian issue.

[Rushdi] Will the possibility of an Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement and a Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement impact on Egypt's relations with Iraq and Jordan? And how, in your view, will they impact on the Gulf war?
['Abd al-Majid] As a matter of principle Egypt welcomes any Arab-Arab rapprochement, and we support the efforts aimed at achieving Arab solidarity and unifying Arab ranks in such a way as to end Arab differences. What is important is that the sides involved in the rapprochement should have good and sincere intentions. Egypt's relations with Jordan and Iraq are solid, firm, and strategic in the interest of the peoples of the three countries and the causes of our Arab nation. I do not believe that Jordanian-Syrian or Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement could affect that or be at the expense of Egypt's relations with Iraq and Jordan.

As regards the Iraq-Iran war, we believe that its continuation is a tragedy and we are working toward putting an end to that war, bearing in mind that Iraq has responded to the efforts for a peaceful settlement.

[Rushdi] The talk about terrorism and about an international conference on terrorism has subsided, but the West and its media still refer to the Arabs as terrorists despite the PLO's declared position on this matter.
['Abd al-Majid] Terrorism is an international phenomenon and Egypt has clearly condemned all forms of terrorism. President Mubarak was one of the first leaders to urge concerted international efforts to put an end to that phenomenon and to call for an international conference to discuss means of dealing with it. We believe that the way to deal with terrorism is to look for its roots and causes and remedy them and find solutions.

We notice that some tendentious circles are trying to brand the Arabs or Palestinians as terrorists, which is a grave mistake and a distortion of the facts. Terrorism and terrorist organizations are worldwide and terrorists are of various nationalities. The PLO took a responsible and brave step when on 7 November 1985 it promulgated the Cairo declaration rejecting terrorism and committing it to armed struggle only in the occupied territory. It is unquestionable that oppressed people resort to violence when they have no hope for the future. That applies to the Middle East, where people want a just peace which is capable of destroying all the roots of violence in our region.

Head of U.S. Tabah Delegation Sofaer Arrives

NC051213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Cairo at noon. He will be staying in Egypt for a day as part of his ongoing shuttle mission between Egypt and Israel to resolve the disputes over Tabah. Sofaer is scheduled to meet later today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Meet

NC061114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, who arrived in Cairo from Israel yesterday. They conducted an in-depth review of all matters pertaining to the arbitral compromis on the Tabah problem in light of the proposals already made by Egypt and the results of the talks between the two countries. We have learned that one of the issues to be discussed is the preamble to the arbitral compromis and the question to be submitted to the arbitrators.

Talks on Tabah Center on Proposals

NC061457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian-U.S. talks on Tabah resumed at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo today. The Egyptian side is headed by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks; the Americans are led by Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the talks.

The discussions center on the proposals to resolve the disputed points on some of the clauses of the arbitral compromis, including the formulation of the question that is to be posed to the arbiters. The talks began yesterday following the arrival of Abraham Sofaer in Cairo from Tel Aviv. This comes as part of his travels between Egypt and Israel in an attempt to resolve their dispute on certain points of the arbitral compromis.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Meet Again

NC061540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met again today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, attended the meeting.

Abraham Sofaer said afterwards that his talks today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and with the Egyptian delegation to the talks had been lengthy, intensive, and constructive. Sofaer added: I brought some ideas from Israel and presented them during today's discussions. I will return to Israel today and I feel that we are making progress.

MENA has learned that Sofaer recieved new Egyptian proposals in connection with the topics under discussion, particularly the preamble to the arbitral compromis and the supplement [mulhaq al-su'al] to the question to be put to the arbiters.

Sofaer Leaves Cairo for Israel

NC070501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser of the State Department and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, left Cairo for Israel tonight after a 1-day visit as part of his contacts with Egypt and Israel to resolve the differences on Tabah.

Oman's Sultan Qabus Arrives, Meets With Mubarak

NC071726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has hosted a luncheon in honor of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. Sultan Qabus arrived at Cairo airport this afternoon, where he was met by President Mubarak, deputy prime ministers, and ministers. President Mubarak accompanied His Majesty Sultan Qabus to the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah, where they held a private meeting that lasted for an hour. Members of the Egyptian and Omani delegations also met and discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is on a private visit to Egypt. The visit afforded a chance for President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus to exchange views on the current situation as well as on all issues of interest to the two countries.

Ghazalah-U.S. Talks Termed 'Complete Success'

PM031130 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 3

[Huda Tawfiq Washington report: "Complete Success for Abu Ghazalah's Washington Talks"]

[Excerpts] Egypt has received clear assurances from the United States that it is now trying to find a quick solution to the military debts problem so as to ease its burden on the Egyptian economy. During their talks with [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, U.S. officials stressed they were fully convinced of the need to find the best solutions to this problem and to find them as quickly as possible.

The talks confirmed the U.S. belief that Egypt is the cornerstone of stability in the region and the basis of any hope for positive steps toward a comprehensive peace and the easing of tension. The United States agreed with Egypt's national objective, accepting that the resolution of the economic problem should take priority at this stage.

An Egyptian official has emphasized that what has been said about Egyptian willingness to provide the United States with military bases in return for a solution to the debt problem was not even discussed in any of Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks with U.S. officials in the Administration or in Congress. The U.S. Administration agreed to cooperate with Egypt in joint military production and in the transfer of modern technology to plants which manufacture military equipment or serve military industries.

Egyptian sources have confirmed that Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks were completely successful and achieved their objectives as follows:

1. Confirmation of the U.S. conviction that the economic problem is a problem of national security rather than one of arithmetic and that economic stability is the basis of internal stability in Egypt.
2. The U.S. officials underlined the need to support Egypt and aid its economy and saw this as the right and sound approach.
3. The effects of the differences of opinion between Egypt and the United States regarding certain events which occurred in the last few months have completely disappeared.
4. The United States promised to find a quick solution to the problem of military debts, and Egypt has been officially informed of this.
5. Egypt's requests in the field of cooperation in military industries and modern technology have been granted.
6. There will be strict adherence to the contracts concluded between the two countries for import of military equipment and to the agreed timetables. The talks reflected both sides' appreciation of the mutual commitment in this respect.
7. Emphasis on increasing the efficiency of the Armed Forces through advanced weapons, and on quality rather than quantity.

I have learned that the question of international terrorism figured in the talks. Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that terrorism is not aimed solely at the United states and that it is an international phenomenon. He noted that, according to 1985 U.S. statistics, only 2 percent of the victims of international terrorism were American and that of the 378 acts of terrorism in the

Middle East that year only 4 percent were directed against U.S. targets.

This confirms that terrorism is not directed solely at the United States and that therefore the United States should not tackle it on its own. Furthermore, military action should not be the only way of confronting and deterring terrorism. Marshal Abu Ghazalah reaffirmed Egypt's position in this connection, which is that terrorism should be deterred and resisted through international action — hence President Husni Mubarak's call for a international conference to agree on collective measures against terrorism, with political, economic, and cultural measures taking precedence over military measures. Military methods should not be the only deterrent.

I have also learned that Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that the question of terrorism should not be a cornerstone in U.S.-Egyptian relations because terrorism is an international not a bilateral problem, that the two countries hold different views on this matter, and that Egypt has suffered more from terrorism in the Middle East than the United States.

Egypt Caught in U.S. 'Trap'

PM031519 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Jamal al-Din Husayn article: "Abu Ghazalah Washington Visit Preparation for Mubarak's Visit; Egypt in U.S. 'Trap' "]

[Text] About 10 days ago Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah concluded a U.S. visit of great importance, during which he had talks with Vice President George Bush and senior Pentagon and State Department officials, including Caspar Weinberger and George Shultz.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit came a month after Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi's visit and some 8 months after the incident in which U.S. fighters hijacked the Egyptian civilian Boeing 737 plane and forced it to land at Sigonella Air Base and four passengers accused of hijacking the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* were arrested. The U.S. Government and President Ronald Reagan then refused to apologize to the Egyptian people for this incident, which was an act of international piracy.

As far as the visit's objectives are concerned, Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks in the U.S. capital — and the arrival shortly after of an Egyptian economic delegation headed by the deputy prime minister and minister of planning — were not strictly confined to discussing military matters, the military debts, the interest, and the U.S. program for arming Egypt foremost among them, but also included discusssion of matters related to economic aid. It can be said that a major portion of the talks and discussions dealt with these matters because of increasing fear of the repercussions of the economic crisis in Egypt.

In the light of these economic and security considerations it is only natural to ask: Have Marshal Abu Ghazalah's talks in Washington succeeded? In answering this question it must be admitted that Marshal Abu Ghazalah was very anxious for his talks in Washington to succeed and to find a solution to the problem of Egypt's U.S. military debts, which total 3.5 billion dollars, and the high interest on those loans, which averages 13-15 percent.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah was so anxious for the talks to succeed that, before beginning his U.S. visit and without any occasion, he made a statement to the newspaper *Mayu* in which he spoke about the "Soviet danger" and Soviet threats to the Arab Gulf region. Such words may be welcome in U.S. quarters, but in the end they will lead to nothing tangible that might help Egypt out of its economic crisis and redress the military imbalance between Egypt and Israel. It is in the interest of the United States and its firm strategy toward Egypt to keep it weak, backward, and incapable of building a strong agricultural and industrial economy based on self-reliance.

Very briefly, it in the U.S. interest to keep Egypt inside the American "trap" into which it has fallen through the chaotic open-door economic policy and the Camp David unilateral solution. This explains the U.S. Administration's response to Marshal Abu Ghazalah's request to reduce military debts. The Americans have promised — merely promised — that they will set up committees to discuss the matter. There is no great doubt that they will meet the Egyptian demands.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah demanded — just as the chief of staff demanded — adherence to the dates for delivering the balance of the deal for 80 F-16 aircraft, that is, the 40 planes which have not yet been delivered (in the meantime demands by other countries for these planes, such as Turkey and Pakistan, are being met). The four E-2C early warning aircraft have also not been delivered on schedule.

All this increases doubts as to what is being said about positive results of Marshal Abu Ghazalah's U.S. visit. It also proves that in their present state Egyptian-U.S. relations are ideal from the U.S. standpoint and interests but from the standpoint of Egypt's higher interests and of national principles they seem like relations of subordination that curb the Egyptian national decision and restrict its independence and freedom.

Ghali Comments on Visit to Soviet Union

NC040619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that there is a common denominator in the policies of Egypt and the Soviet Union; namely, the desire to work for peace and stability in the Middle East and throughout the world.

In an interview appearing in tomorrow's issue of *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Ghali said that the Soviet Union supports Arab rights, particularly the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union has called for the holding of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Ghali noted. Egypt is not opposed to such a call, and would actually welcome the holding of an international conference. Egypt seeks to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. However, Ghali added, there may be differences over the style and process of bringing about peace.

Dr Ghali returned from a visit to the Soviet Union last Sunday. He said that there is a mutual desire in Cairo and Moscow to improve bilateral relations and to increase cooperation in all fields. Ghali told *Al-Akhbar* that there was nothing surprising in the fact that he had visited the Soviet Union. Egyptian-Soviet exchanges at all levels are a normal matter, he affirmed. The sole objective of this visit, Ghali added, was to underline Egypt's goodwill and to confirm its unwavering policy; namely, that all ties of friendship and cooperation with any country are welcome. Ghali stated that this applies to all countries, Eastern or Western, socialist or capitalist. The important thing is that these relations be clearly defined, that they be based on mutual respect, and that they are compatible with our national interests.

Dr Ghali emphasized that nonalignment is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. This requires that our channels of communication with the world's major powers remain open. It does not mean that we must have balanced relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. It simply means that we are free to cooperate with both the Eastern and Western blocks in keeping with our political and economic interests. In other words, Egyptian decisionmaking will remain independent and Egypt will not enter into alliances with any of the world's major powers, Ghali concluded.

'Arafat Adviser Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC031345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Cairo today. In a statement to our correspondent, Al-Hasan said he would convey a message to President Husni Mubarak from Yasir 'Arafat. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has already met with Hani al-Hasan. PNC member Sa'id Kamal was also present.

In remarks after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan noted that he used the session to explain developments affecting the Palestinian issue in its current stage, as well as Yasir 'Arafat's efforts to give momentum to the peace process. In addition, he pointed out the conspiracies directed against the Palestinian cause and the attempts being made to hurt the PLO. He added that he also discussed the most recent events in Lebanon's Palestinian camps.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC061448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is now visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Sa'id Kamal, deputy head of the PLO Political Department.

In a statement following the meeting, Al-Hasan said his visit to Egypt was the result of the PLO's desire to engage Egyptian officials in consultations on all topics related to the Palestinian issue, Lebanon's current situation, and Middle East developments. He added that since his arrival in Cairo, he has held several meetings with Egyptian officials.

Regarding today's meeting with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Hasan said that they had reviewed the latest developments in Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the day-to-day situation in Lebanon, and the current dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Middle East. Al-Hasan concluded by saying that he will continue his contacts in Cairo at the highest level within the next few days in his capacity as political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat.

Al-Sharif Departs for Baghdad With Mubarak Messages

NC041719 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo for Baghdad this evening on a 3-day visit to Iraq. Before departing from Cairo airport, Al-Sharif said that he has two messages, one written and one verbal, to deliver to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from President Husni Mubarak dealing with Egypt's views on Arab issues. During his visit, Al-Sharif noted that he will sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in the field of information. The protocol, which will also be signed by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim, provides for the opening of an Egyptian cultural center in Baghdad and an Iraqi cultural center in Cairo, as well as for the formation of a joint information committee.

Information Office in Iraq To Open

NC061902 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has decided to open an Egyptian information office in Iraq.

Interviewed in Baghdad

JN080722 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 11

[By Sa'd 'Abd al-Latif]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has held a press conference which was attended by representatives of the local press and by Arab and foreign correspondents. The Egyptian minister said: We signed during the visit an information cooperation protocol between the two countries. We started cooperation in the information field even before signing this protocol. This shows the close cooperation existing between Iraq and Egypt based on the mutual trust between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Husni Mubarak.

Safwat al-Sharif said that Egypt's stand is clear on its support for fraternal Iraq and its endeavors to score victory and safeguard its sovereignty and legitimate rights. He added: Our policy of supporting Iraq is clear. We do not support any Arab country whose behavior is not in line with Arab values and which does not support Iraq's efforts to regain its territory and defend its sovereignty.

On the interference of Syrian media in Egyptian domestic affairs and their campaign to distort the state of affairs in Egypt Safwat al-Sharif said: Egyptian media pays no heed to vituperations and reflects the civilization of a people deeply rooted in history. However, we have the right to expose this Syrian media to the Arab nation and to outline the facts. We are not affected by a word from this or that party. Egypt is currently experiencing a state of development and stability.

On Egypt's banning nuclear vessels from passing through the Suez Canal and on news reports that the United States is displeased with this decision, the Egyptian minister said that this decision shows that Egypt wants to protect its sons and that this decision does not affect Egyptian-U.S. relations. He added that the Suez Canal is not equipped to receive nuclear vessels and that Egypt seeks to protect its people from nuclear radiation. He added that one should not link this measure to any political analyses which have nothing to do with reality.

On Syrian interference in Lebanon and its repercussions on fraternal Lebanon, the Egyptian minister said no one should interfere in Lebanon and the Lebanese must decide their destiny by themselves.

On Egypt's efforts to maintain relations between Jordan and the PLO, Safwat al-Sharif said that Egypt will continue to exert efforts to approximate viewpoints between the two sides in service of the Palestinian cause.

Returns 6 Jul

NC070458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo from Baghdad late tonight after a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Economy Minister 'Ali Leaves for Baghdad

NC071859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left for Baghdad this evening on a 3-day visit during which he will lead the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Iraqi committee formed to follow up on the June 1985 accord.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Abu 'Ali said that a commercial agreement amounting to $200 million will be signed during the visit. It is worth noting that a high-level Egyptian economic and technical delegation has left for Iraq to discuss the scope of bilateral cooperation.

Government Statement on Closing of PLO Offices

JN071647 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 7 Jul (PETRA) — The Cabinet held a meeting at noon today under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i during which it discussed the contents of a statement issued by the Fatah Revolutionary Council on 19 June 1986 and subsequent statements by a number of Council members. The Cabinet decided to issue the following statement and to implement the measures it contains:

1. The Fatah Revolutionary Council issued a statement on 19 June 1986 assailing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its clear policy toward the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab people. The statement said: "What we regard as tragic and highly dubious are certain proposals and practices being proposed and implemented by Arabs which are identical to U.S. and Israeli aims. While the United States and Israel are presenting the issue of striking at the PLO and liquidating the Palestinian people's national rights as the first priority of U.S. moves, the Jordanian Government is taking a series of measures that fall within the same framework and which directly and seriously affect Palestinian national principles and pan-Arab guidelines defining the proper stances toward Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's national rights, and Palestinian national struggle under PLO leadership."

2. The Jordanian Government has studied the significance, motives, and dimensions of this statement and has realized that the statement was not satisfied with using misleading expressions to interpret Jordan's firm, pan-Arab principles and its measures to preserve the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land, but has also contravened the spirit of cooperation and understanding on whose basis the Jordanian Government, upon the request of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has permitted for the past 2 years the existence of additional [idafiyah] offices in Jordan which are officially not affiliated with the PLO and its institutions.

3. The Jordanian Government expresses its regret at the contents of the Fatah statement which contravenes the spirit of cooperation and understanding which the Jordanian Government is eager to preserve despite the existing differences between it and the PLO leadership.

In view of the contents of the statement and the irresponsible, misleading utterances continually issued by some prominent Council members against Jordan and its responsible pan-Arab stands, the government finds itself compelled to close down these additional offices, which it allowed to open, because these offices are working in accordance with policies drawn up for them by the side which has chosen to pursue this negative approach toward Jordan.

4. While taking this measure, the Jordanian Government would like to affirm that the assaults and slanders launched against Jordan by certain sides will not divert it from its firm pan-Arab policy toward the Palestinian cause within the framework of joint Arab action or compel it to discontinue dealing with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Information Minister on Decision

JN080748 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that the Council of Ministers decision to close additional Fatah offices is a purely domestic decision necessitated by the higher interests of Jordan's national security which is part of Jordan's strategy to safeguard pan-Arab security.

The information minister added that the decision includes 25 Fatah offices which were opened in Amman during the past 2 years. He said that the PLO offices will remain open and are not included in the decision.

The minister added that this decision is in line with Jordan's concern for providing its citizens with security and stability and for mobilizing Arab potential on all levels so as to regain Arab land and save the kinfolk from what they are suffering under the Israeli occupation.

Sawt al-Sha'b has learned that among the offices included in the decision are the so-called office of the commander in chief of [the Palestinian revolution forces], the deputy commander in chief's office, the assistant commander in chief's office, the Force 17 office, and the western sector office.

The offices not included in the decision are the PLO offices such as the PLO office in Amman, the office of Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; the PNC office; the Palestinian Liberation Army's offices and camps in Jordan; and the martyrs families offices.

Security Cited

NC072012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 7 Jul (MENA) — In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent, Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has asserted that there are 12 offices belonging to the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that are recognized by Arab states. He stated that these offices will remain open and will not be included in the cabinet's decision to close others.

The minister added that among those that will remain open are the PLO office in Amman, PNC offices, Palestinian Liberation Army offices, and the martyrs' families offices, all of which belong to the PLO.

He explained that the offices to be closed belong to individuals and organizations. These include the office of the commander general of the Palestinian Revolution forces, the deputy commander's office, the assistant commander general's office, the western sector office, and the Force 17 office.

The minister emphasized that the decision is a purely domestic issue and was made because these offices and their employees endanger Jordanian national security, which is an undisputable strategic matter. He added that the people who worked in these offices are welcome to stay as private individuals if they want to do so. But, he warned that any person threatening Jordan's national security will be deported.

Al-Wazir Expelled

NC081006 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman, July 8 (AFP) — Abu Jihad, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's deputy, was ordered out of Jordan on Tuesday as the authorities here closed 25 offices of the PLO's main grouping Fatah, a Palestinian authoritative source said.

Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) is military commander of the Palestinian Armed Forces, deputy to commander-in-chief and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Mr. 'Arafat.

The moves followed Monday's decision to close the Fatah offices in Jordan "immediately," while allowing 12 other Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) offices to remain open.

Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the closures were a reprisal for a Fatah communique June 19, which said Jordan's PLO policy tallied with Israeli and U.S. actions against the "Palestinian revolution."

Abu Jihad was called to the offices of the Palestinian National Council (parliament) here at half-an-hour's notice Tuesday morning, to be told of the expulsion order by a Jordanian officer.

The PLO representative in Amman, Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, was present, the Palestinian source said.

The Jordanian officer, accompanied by two Palestinian officials, then confirmed closure of Abu Jihad's offices in three adjacent houses, which were surrounded by Jordanian security forces.

Fatah offices in the capital were sealed, and the withdrawal of documents from Abu Jihad's offices was forbidden.

The 25 offices being closed had been established gradually over the last two years, during resumed dialogue between Jordan and the PLO.

Abu Jihad had lived here with his wife Intisar al-Wazir — a member of the Palestinian Parliament and the Fatah Revolutionary Council — and four of his five children. His eldest son Jihad is studying in the United States.

The family received Tuesday's news calmly. A smiling Abu Jihad told AFP: "We are used to this kind of situation. Being moved is a part of our life."

Three of the family's children had been at school in Amman, where their school year had just finished.

A majority of Abu Jihad's colleagues were thought to have been covered by the expulsion order as well, various sources said.

King Husayn Leaves for Saudi Arabia 8 Jul

JN081013 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman this morning for Saudi Arabia on a visit during which he will meet with his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This visit falls within the framework of consultations between the two Arab leaders to discuss the Arab situation and bilateral relations.

To Visit USSR in July or August

GF07 805 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Amman — Well-informed sources in Amman are expecting that Jordanian monarch King Husayn will visit Moscow at the end of this month or early next month. The sources said that the Jordanian monarch, before making this visit, will release the Jordanian Communist leaders who have been detained since the events at Al-Yarmuk University in mid-May. Jordan has concluded a deal with the Soviet Union to supply the Jordanian Army with advanced weapons following the U.S. refusal to provide such weapons.

Al-Bayan has learned that the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Jordan has been postponed as King Husayn intends to carry out a series of internal measures and to make a number of Arab tours this month, July.

University President Resigns; Teachers Dismissed

JN080803 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — At a session under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, chairman of the Higher Education Council, at the Ministry of Higher Education, the Council recommended to his Majesty King Husayn that the resignation of Al-Yarmuk University President Dr 'Adnan Badran be accepted. The Council also decided to terminate the services of 15 members of the university teaching staff and 6 members of the administrative staff.

Al-Rifa'i Answers King's Letter on Al-Yarmuk Events

JN071929 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1706 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Text" of letter from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to King Husayn in reply to the king's 5 July letter on the Al-Yarmuk University incidents; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] My Lord, Your Hashemite Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal. May God the Almighty preserve you and support your rule. I send to Your Majesty the deepest feelings of faithfulness and the truest loyalty from a heart full of love and sincerity toward the inheritor of the noble descent, the sponsor of the country's progress, and the trustee of its stability and prosperity.

My Lord, I have received with thanks and gratitude the sublime royal letter that has been, as I have become accustomed, a torch that lights the road and clarifies things. Your Jordanian family, which always asks God the Almighty to protect and preserve Your Majesty, thanks God for the grace of security and stability under your solid throne and happy rule. This family is determined to safeguard this grace with further good work and persistent endeavors to raise this lofty Jordanian, Arab, Islamic edifice that you have established on piety and devoted your youth, health, and efforts to entrenching so that it would become an aspired to object on which hopes are pinned. All the sincere and faithful ones stand in one rank behind Your Majesty and rally around you to drive away machinations, envy, and cunning. And the unbelievers plotted and planned, and God too planned, and the best of planners is God. [Koranic verse]

The deep pain which befell your heart, My Lord, due to the incidents at Al-Yarmuk University is only felt by a merciful father, like Your Majesty, whose heart is full of love for the members of his family, a father who surrounds them with his care and drives harm away from them as much as he can and who calls on them to resort to dialogue, understanding, and wisdom in solving their problems as well as by realizing the delicate phase being experienced by our nation and by filling the gaps among their ranks so that spiteful ones will not pass through these gaps to destroy by their rancor the purity of souls, clarity of thought, and progress of the march.

Out of its responsibilities, the government will do everything to secure the sound course of universities in a way that will achieve the goal for which they were established. The government will do its utmost to accomplish this as soon as possible in order to preserve the beauty and reputation of our universities and to retain our sons' confidence in the future.

I am confident that all the members of your Jordanian family look forward to the success of these efforts out of their concern for their sons, our sons, and for the future of our dear homeland.

May God protect you, My Lord, for your faithful people and may He grant you good health and bless your lifetime so that you will achieve the high hopes and great goals to which you aspire for the welfare of your Jordanian people and Arab nation.

[Signed] Your sincere, loyal servant, Zayd al-Rifa'i

House Speaker al-Fayiz Returns From Syria

JN071344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], returned to Amman from Damascus today following a 3-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

In a statement to a *Jordanian News Agency* correspondent, Al-Fayiz said that during the visit he met with His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They reviewed a number of current Arab issues, particularly the recent developments taking place in the Arab arena, in addition to discussing relations between the two fraternal countries, Arab parliamentary issues, and ways to bolster and promote them. Al-Fayiz added that he held talks with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi dealing with a number of bilateral and international parliamentary affairs as well as issues of mutual concern and the coordination of stands on them. They also discussed issues relating to the APU and the working program of the parliamentary committee entrusted with clearing the Arab air and bolstering Arab solidarity stemming from the fourth Arab parliamentary conference held in Amman last March.

Al-Fayiz pointed out that he reviewed with the Syrian People's Assembly speaker the current situation in the region. He stressed the importance of the role the Arab parliamentarians can play, particularly through the APU, in pooling resources, achieving Arab solidarity, and explaining Arab causes at the international parliamentary forums.

Al-Fayiz expressed his deep satisfaction with the development of relations between the two fraternal countries and its effect on entrenching the unity of Arab ranks and on cooperation in all fields to achieve the Arab nation's fateful aims.

In his capacity as APU president, Al-Fayiz visited the APU headquarters in Damascus and became acquainted with the APU's activities, the progress of work, and the APU's forthcoming agenda.

Receiving Al-Fayiz at Queen Alia International Airport were the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman and the acting secretary general of parliament.

Leaders Speak on Security Forces Role, Security Plan

President on 'Legitimate' Forces

NC080751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been quoted by visitors as saying that he is not against the establishment and consolidation of security throughout Lebanon. He has worked and continues to work for this objective, particularly in West Beirut. What the regime wants, he affirmed, is security, provided that it is assumed by the legitimate Lebanese security forces in accordance with the plan prepared for West Beirut. Various leaders have called for handing security over to the legitimate forces on more than one occasion.

In Al-Jumayyil's opinion, his insistence that the legitimate Lebanese forces impose security will help to achieve reconciliation and ensure calm in both the short and long term, and will permit the initiation of political moves. He maintains that the legitimate Lebanese forces should do their duty and not be prevented from carrying out this national and natural role.

Karami on Legitimacy, Syrian Role

NC061847 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a plenary meeting of the higher coordination committee in the north this evening. Opening the meeting, the prime minister reviewed the country's general situation, and said: The country's political and economic conditions require the establishment of a new legitimate government that will shoulder all responsibilities and restore public security and interests. This is why we have been calling for a collective resignation that will open the way for a new legitimate authority capable of taking control of the public utilities and ports, and that will undertake the process of development and reform in the country.

Alluding to statements made by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Karami said that he agrees with the president on some points but disagrees with him on others. He added that disagreement is a legitimate and democratic right.

Regarding West Beirut, the prime minister praised Syria's role, giving it credit for rescuing Beirut and putting it back on the right course. He said that Syria's presence in Beirut has been in the country's interest. He expressed the hope that this move marks the beginning of a series of steps to end the irregular situation in all of Beirut and the rest of Lebanon.

Prime Minister Karami also touched on issues affecting living conditions in the north and in Lebanon in general.

Says Syrian Presence Legitimate

NC071613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following West Beirut's Coordination Committee meeting on 7 July — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee discussed the progress made in the implementation of the security plan, expressing approval of the results that have been achieved in West Beirut, the airport road, and in and around the camps. These results confirm that the measures are good, to the satisfaction of all citizens. We will continue to follow up the work so that its results will always be in the interest of this country and its people.

What has attracted my attention are the repeated statements about the role of the Syrian forces and their participation in this work which we all support, and seek to consolidate and realize. Therefore, we must thank fraternal Syria for its work in the service of Lebanon and all our compatriots, because Syria is supporting and standing alongside the regular forces to facilitate their task and to manifest this support in concrete terms.

I ask the owners of the apartments that have been used as offices who have not yet recovered their apartments, to come forward to receive them without fear or hesitation. If an owner is not present, we are prepared to hand over his apartment to whoever has a legitimate reason or legal permit to do so. On this occasion, I also ask the Beirut municipality to provide better lighting and to clean up the city because this is its duty, and the citizens, especially the people of Beirut, are entitled to these services.

We emphasize our interest in security because it is only through security that we can dedicate our efforts to rescuing our country, Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minsiter, regarding the campaign directed against the Syian presence in Beirut, it has been observed that former President Sham'un has a different view. He has apparently not objected to the Syrians. How do you interpret this?
[Karami] I believe that former President Sham'un is more experienced than others because of his age. His different approach confirms that the measures and support are legitimate; we should all do the same. It is the maintenance of this thin line of communication that permits the implementation of these measures, which have been initiated by an official and legitimate request. They will end only when the Lebanese crisis is over, which we hope will be soon, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you received the Soviet ambassador today. Did he convey to you any particular view from his government?
[Karami] Our talks dealt with events in Lebanon and the region. He also briefed me on the talks between the U.S. and Soviet representatives on the Middle East. It is a start, and we hope that these efforts will continue until all steps are completed and the peoples' rights are restored to them, because we will have thus dealt with the causes of terrorism and done our share in restoring the land and the state the Palestinians are seeking, as well as all their legitimate rights. We hope that good will come out of this.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, there is a matter that concerns all citizens. During the last meeting, you announced that the owners of gas stations would be forced to abide by official prices without interference from any gunmen or party. Thus far, they have not adhered to the prices. What measures will be taken to put an end to this profiteering?
[Karami] We discussed this matter and found out that their prices have been close to the official price. This confirms the government's interest in securing fuel for the public in accordance with the announcement made by the Economy Ministry. In fact, I am satisfied because good progress has been made in this regard.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The contact lines?
[Karami] Undoubtedly, the plan includes the contact lines. I had previously said so, and I am repeating it now in response to your question.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is there a move afoot to expand the security plan to include Greater Beirut? There is a theory of which your excellency is aware; namely, that security is indivisible. As long as contact lines exist, the security plan remains threatened. Do you have any views about including Greater Beirut?
[Karami] As for Greater Beirut, in which you show interest, an interest we share, dialogue should first begin among ourselves so as to provide an opportunity to unify Greater Beirut and all of Lebanon. This is what we are hoping for and seeking to achieve. We hope that this will take place as soon as possible.

Birri Discusses Amal Role

NC071451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, has revealed an offer made to him by Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general. According to the offer, Birri would reduce or halt Lebanese national resistance operations inside the occupied border strip in southern Lebanon as a first step; in return, the way would be paved for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces.

In an interview with QNA correspondent in Beirut today, Minister Birri said that he rejected this offer because he is convinced that the United Nations is incapable of making the Israeli entity withdraw and that this entity will not commit itself to any agreement. Minister Birri pointed out that the Israeli entity had previously violated a cease-fire pledge with the PLO in 1981 and followed this with a full-scale invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Minister Birri stressed the importance of the continued success of the recent security plan for West Beirut. He declared that the Amal movement will do everything in its power to make the plan succeed and that Amal will never again interfere in security affairs in West Beirut.

Minister Birri said that Amal wishes to exist in West Beirut as an unarmed movement and that it will resort to arms only when West Beirut security or Islamic and national decisionmaking is subjected to a foreign threat. He said that the movement is no longer concerned with West Beirut's security.

Says Plan Prelude to Peace

NC071811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Minister Nabih Birri today described the security plan as a prelude to comprehensive security and peace in all of Lebanon and an opportunity to bring satisfaction to the Palestinians in Beirut. He pointed out that the Syrian forces' participation in this plan came as a result of the consensus of all Lebanese and Palestinian parties that participated in the recent Islamic summit in Damascus.

Regarding the position of the gunmen belonging to the parties and local organizations in West Beirut should fighting flare up again on the contact lines, Minister Birri said: There are several companies from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade and groups from the Amal movement and other militias whose task is to watch the situation on the contact lines until a comprehensive political solution to the Lebanese crisis is found.

Minister Birri denied the existence of friction between the Amal movement and the Palestinians in their camps in the south. He reasserted the need for coexistence and coordination among all the Lebanese factions and communities within the framework of legitimacy and the one homeland, and pointed out that the Amal movement rejects some factions' attempts to partition Lebanon.

Minister Birri said that the Amal movement continues to believe that the president of the republic is primarily responsible for Lebanon's affairs in cooperation with the government. He noted that the ministerial committee is not a breakaway Cabinet and that its task is confined to taking care of the affairs of Lebanese citizens.

Regarding talk about the current government's intention to resign, Minister Birri ruled out the possibility of this happening at this time despite Prime Minister Karami's expressed wish. He said that this government will stay in office as long as President al-Jumayyil remains president.

With regard to the current situation in the south and the means to confront the Israeli occupation there, Minister Birri reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Lebanese National Resistance in accordance with the UN Charter and the human rights convention. He then referred to Lebanon's adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 425 as a means of resolving the issue of the Israeli entity's occupation of Lebanon. He also referred to compliance with the 1949 truce agreement. Minister Birri concluded his talk [with the QNA correspondent in Beirut] by calling on the Arab embassies to return to West Beirut and to resume their diplomatic and cultural activities, now that Beirut has become safer through the recent security plan.

Al-Jumayyil Comments on His Term, Syria, PLO

NC041808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] I will remain in office until the end of my term at which time a new president will receive this trust, President Amin al-Jumayyil has declared. He made this announcement to an audience of 520 officers, including General 'Awn, the Army commander, at the Defense Ministry.

Al-Jumayyil said: I will not accept anyone's mandate over my country. I am not ready to accept domination by anyone or to take lessons from anyone in democracy and freedom. Al-Jumayyil alluded to his relations with a number of leaders and key figures who have boycotted him publicly and through the media. He stated that he does not want to disclose how many letters or envoys he has received from these people which attest to the fact that the manifestations of boycott and alienation are the result of security conditions and pressure. He said that security must be ensured in order to preserve the lives of these envoys and those of their families.

Al-Jumayyil said that his differences with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arose after the signing of the tripartite agreement. A Lebanese president cannot agree to sidestep the constitutional establishments entrusted to him, he affirmed. However, he did express readiness to agree to any stand, decision, or law which these establishments accepted even if they were against his own personal beliefs.

Referring to his recent tour of the Gulf, Al-Jumayyil said that the results of this trip prove that Lebanon is not crippled and unable to play its role. He added that he does not expect financial and economic aid to flow into Lebanon from the Gulf states in the near future. However, he did express his belief that there are indications that some sort of aid will arrive in Lebanon within the next few months, perhaps from West European countries. Lebanon can also expect to receive political, moral, and diplomatic support from several major powers. No one should be suprprised if the Soviet Union is in the forefront of these countries.

Al-Jumayyil expressed surprise at reports to the effect that the Lebanese Government has concluded a deal with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, or any of his comrades, to introduce a number of armed men into Lebanon. He said that the Palestinians and the PLO under 'Arafat already have established well-known footholds in Lebanon. He reiterated that Lebanon will some day witness an era characterized by security and political and economic relaxation, and that by the end of the year our country will have made great progress toward peace.

Report of Comments Said 'Inaccurate'

NC051211 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] A statement issued by the directorate general of the presidency has said that the report of comments on the current situation attributed to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is not accurate. The report quoted one of the private news agencies, according to which the remarks were made in the course of a meeting at the army command. It does not reflect the real views declared during the meeting. The statement reiterated that the media should not publish any statement attributed to his excellency the president of the republic before checking its authenticity with the parties concerned in the directorate general of the presidency, which is always ready to assist newsmen in any way it can.

Syrians Said Taking Over Official Establishments

NC071637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian forces have intensified their security measures in West Beirut. They have established roadblocks in sensitive areas and have begun taking over official establishments. It has been reported that the [Syrian] special units have entered the post office in Riyad al-Sulh and taken it over from the Amal Movement.

According to reports, the Syrians intend to take over the illegitiamte ports in Khaldah, Al-Awza'i, Riviera, and Jall al-Bahr. It has also been learned that measures will be taken at Beirut airport in the coming hours to close all the approaches leading to the airport.

With the support of the Syrian forces, the regular force today removed permanent and transient stalls from Al-Hamra' and erected a number of roadblocks.

Informed sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrians have not yet entered Beirut's southern suburb, the Hizballah bastion, because Hizballah has reservations about the security plan and the closure of militia offices.

We would like to point out that scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Hizballah's spiritual guide, did not attend the meeting of the Shi'ite spiritual and political leaders and that his party has not participated in the security plan for West Beirut.

Ministerial Source on Anti-Syrian Campaign

NC071717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Responding to the campaign against the Syrian role in West Beirut, an official source in the ministerial committee has emphasized that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut and the areas around the camps in response to a national, Islamic, and governmental request to halt the shedding of Lebanese and Palestinian blood.

The source said: In fact, the campaign that some quarters are trying to launch against the Syrians is surprising. It is natural that those who attained a certain position by virtue of the Israeli move into Lebanon will not accept an Arab entry even if this is in Lebanon's interest. Proof of this is that these people are using the agreement reached with Israel and created by Philip Habib as an excuse against the Syrian forces, which have come in to staunch the Lebanese bleeding and to seriously attempt to establish security.

The source added: Therefore, we are not surprised that these officials have themselves signed an agreement with certain Palestinians designed to kill the Lebanese and the Palestinians for a price. However high this price is, it is meager and it means treason. Syrian forces entered Beirut and the areas around the camps to halt the shedding of Lebanese and Palestinian blood, and their presence renders this conspiratorial agreement ineffective.

The source added: Perhaps one of the most important reasons prompting some quarters to adopt such a stand is that they can sense the disgruntlement in East Beirut, and have begun to hear the demands for security similar to that now existing in West Beirut.

Syrians Reportedly Tightening Control on West Beirut

NC080719 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Syrian occupation forces are to take further measures today to tighten their grip on West Beirut. These forces have already taken control of the key roads and gates to the area. They have also strengthened the Syrian unit at Beirut International Airport, implemented indirect measures to supervise the postal and telephone office in Riyad al-Sulh, and taken up positions in Khaldah that control the route into Beirut from the south. There has been talk about eminent Syrian deployment along the Beirut contact lines and at crossing points.

All such measures contradict Lebanese sovereignty, particularly with regard to freedom of movement between Lebanese areas. The freedom of travel through Beirut airport has also been affected. Some luggage, including the YAR diplomatic pouch, has been confiscated. Telephone calls and cables are also being monitored.

On top of all this, it was learned this morning that Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] is about to post Syrian intelligence units around the residences of political officials, media personalities, and diplomats, as well as around embassies in West Beirut. Under the pretext of providing protection, their objective is to impose Syrian will over the conduct and views of these officials and to prevent them from going about their business freely.

Plan To Be Extended to Airport

NC080632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The security plan is being extended to include Beirut International Airport. Preparations began yesterday for the implementation of new measures in and around the airport. Among these are the closure of all secondary entrances to the airport, the tarmac, and the arrival, departure, and waiting halls. The roads leading to the airport will be supervised and mechanized patrols mounted on these roads. Parking will be controlled and restricted to specified areas.

Israeli Force Deploys in Southern Areas

NC042039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A joint Israeli-Lahd militia force infiltrated the town of Yatar in the Bint Jubayl district last night and blew up houses belonging to citizens Fawzi and Fayiz Muhammad Kurani and Muhammad Musa Suwaydan.

An occupation force also infiltrated the town of Siddiqin at dawn today and advanced toward Al-Hawzah al-'Ilmiyah. A clash between the attacking force and a group defending the area ensued during which machine guns and rockets were used. The attackers were unable to achieve their objectives. A second clash between this force and a group from the Lebanese National Resistance took place in the town's school.

According to security reports, arms left by the Israeli force were found at the scene of the fighting, including two unexploded rockets, a number of Israeli-made low strike rockets, and Korean armor piercing weapons. Several mines and four rockets were defused.

Lebanese National Resistance groups also found two rockets, targeted at Siddiqin, in the valley leading to the town of Kafra. Two similar rockets exploded but caused no damage.

In the eastern sector, an Israeli armored force composed of one anti-mine vehicle, two tanks, and three armored troop carriers left from positions around Hasbayya and penetrated approximately 6 km into the liberated area. The force reached Jabal al-Dahr, north of Hasbayya, where it took up new positions.

Reconnoiter Area

NC051655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the eastern sector reported today that an enemy patrol consisting of 5 Merkava tanks advanced approximately 3 kms from Tilal al-Ahmadiyah toward the liberated areas, more precisely toward the Jabal al-Dahr heights. The patrol stayed for about three hours near the radar hill, which is about 700 meters from the liberated town of Libayya, returning after a large-scale search of the nearby forests and the towns of Qilya and Zillaya in western Al-Biqa'.

A shepherd who was near the place said that he saw some officers using big telescopes to explore the area, particularly the town of Yuhmur and Suhmur. Security sources said this incident is evidence of the enemy's ambitions in this sensitive area. They expect the enemy to advance again to put up the radar installations it had previously dismantled. The sources said that this refutes allegations about an imminent Israeli withdrawal from the eastern sector. They expressed the belief that the Israeli enemy is behind these allegations in an attempt to outmaneuver the Lebanese national resistance.

Forces Search Al-Biqa' Towns

NC061327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Violent fighting has taken place today along the Kafr Falus, Lib'a and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines. According to reports from the south, various types of weapons have been used in these clashes. Agent Lahd's forces are shelling residential areas in and around Sidon.

The Israeli occupation forces and Agent Lahd's militia entered the towns of Al-Dallafah and Qilya in the western al-Biqa' today. They stormed houses, plundered, interrogated members of the public, and treated them brutally. This operation followed the planting of an explosive device by resistance fighters in the area between Al-Dallafah and Al-Surayri. The charge went off as a militia patrol passed by, and a number of soldiers were either killed or wounded.

As usual, agent Lahd's forces coordinated with the occupation army in launching an operation against innocent citizens after failing to pursue the resistance fighters. These forces, backed by tanks and armored cars, entered the towns of Qilya and Al-Dallafah in the western Al-Biqa'.

Israel Supplies Modified T-54 Tanks to ASL

NC050800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has supplied a number of modified T-54 tanks to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Sources in the south have spoken of the possibility that these tanks will be used soon, and some believe that the ASL is seeking to expand the security zone.

Defense Minister Meets With Soviet, Iranian Envoys

NC041849 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran received Vasiliy Kolotusha, the new Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, at his office in Al-Yarzi today. The purpose of the visit was to become better acquainted with the newly accredited Soviet ambassador.

After the meeting, Minister 'Usayran said: We discussed the situation in Lebanon. I reassured the ambassador about the success of the security plan. I also expressed my pride in Lebanese national resistance in the south.

Minister 'Usayran added: If the Palestinians had pursued a different course in Palestine and shown a different spirit of sacrifice, then no trace of Israel would have remained in existence. During our talks, I noted that no war is expected to take place between the Palestinians and the Lebanese people. Despite their stand, the Palestinians cannot fight against the Lebanese. They know that they will lose in the end.

Minister 'Usayran further stated: We also discussed the materiel aid and ammunition which the Soviet Union should send to us as a complement to the good deed it began when it defrayed the amount the United States refused to pay to the UN emergency forces. It would be nice if all the ambassadors who come to Lebanon were like the new Soviet envoy.

Minister 'Usayran also visited the Iranian Embassy where he met with Mahmud Nurani, the charge d'affaires.

According to a statement issued by the embassy's information section, the discussions dealt with developments in the region, particularly those in Lebanon. Emphasis was placed on the need to successfully implement the security plan and to consolidate stability in the Islamic and national arena.

Kolotusha Comments on Meeting

NC071235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Remarks by Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut on 7 July — recorded]

[Text] [Kolotusha] The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on some regional issues and conditions in the Middle East. We also discussed the security plan and some of its practical aspects.

[Question] Which regional issues did you discuss?
[Kolotusha] The Arab-Israeli conflict and the need to find an early solution for it.

[Question] Has there been any progress with regard to the implementation of UN Resolution 425 in the south?
[Kolotusha] There will be a UN Security Council session on 19 July, at which this subject will be discussed. The Soviet Union's position on this issue is known. The meeting [with Karami] also dealt with this matter, and his excellency the prime minister expressed the views of the Lebanese Government on it.

[Question] Do you think that any progress will be made in the near future toward the establishment of peace in the south?
[Kolotusha] The decision on this matter rests with more than one party. The Soviet Union supports the (?normalization) of the situation in the South. It also supports the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon. But there is another party that opposes this view.

[Question] With regard to the Beirut security plan, do you think that this is a prelude to a political accord for all Lebanon?
[Kolotusha] We hope so.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, Polish and Romanian forces are expected to participate in UNIFIL. What is the Soviet Union's position on this?
[Kolotusha] We take a positive view. If such a development does take place, we would regard it positively.

[Question] It has been remarked that this is the first time a Soviet ambassador has visited political and spiritual leaders in Lebanon. What is the significance of these visits?

[Kolotusha] I think that meetings with political and spiritual leaders have always formed part of our ambassadors' traditions. As I remember, Ambassador Azimov used to meet with spiritual and political leaders. Ambassador Soldatov likewise frequently met with various political and spiritual leaders in Lebanon. I am just following the same tradition.

[Question] Is it a matter of performing a reconciliatory role? Are contacts taking place to narrow the difference in views between the Lebanese regime and Damascus?
[Kolotusha] I have no knowledge of any such contacts.

Karami's Envoy Leaves on Gulf Tour 4 Jul

NC040920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department, left for Bahrain this morning carrying a memorandum from Prime Minister Rashid Karami explaining recent developments in Lebanon. Al-Baba's trip to Bahrain will be the first leg of a tour that will also take him to Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, and the Sultanate of Oman.

Comments on Tour's Mission

NC050504 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, his envoy to the Gulf states, today. Al-Baba then left Beirut for Bahrain, the first stop in a tour that will also take him to Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and the Sultanate of Oman. Ambassador al-Baba will deliver a memorandum from the Ministerial Committee to the heads of each of these states. Prime Minister Karami has given his envoy the necessary directives in this regard.

Before leaving the airport, Ambassador al-Baba answered the following questions from journalists [not further identified]:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would it be possible for you to tell us about the most important features of this memorandum?
[Al-Baba] The memorandum in fact portrays what is now happening in Lebanon, particularly the harassment and difficulties to which it is subjected. In this regard, the memorandum explains the position of the Ministerial Committee and the Muslim side.

[Question] Does the memorandum explain what is happening in the south, especially since it is this area which is suffering from the Israeli enemy's practices?
[Al-Baba] Certainly it deals with this matter. In my view, and in the view of those who have prepared the memorandum, this is an extremely important issue. The problem of the south constitutes the crux of the Lebanese problem. We request the support of Arab and friendly states; we ask that they assist us in international forums and plead with the major powers to make Israel implement UN Security Council Resolution 425.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, in your capacity as director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate affairs, will you also hold peripheral meetings to explain the Lebanese issue?
[Al-Baba] After talks with the leaders, I will most certainly meet with the foreign ministers. I was once a Lebanese ambassador to the Gulf. I lived in Kuwait for 13 years as Lebanon's ambassador there. I was also accredited to all the Gulf states. I have strong friendships in this region. I will be able to explain the view of the national ranks in Lebanon, especially that of Prime Minister Karami.

[Question] In your opinion, Mr Ambassador, what results can your visit achieve that will affect the recent situation in (?Lebanon)?
[Al-Baba] As I have already said, the memorandum portrays the existing conditions in Lebanon. We — Prime Minister Karami and his colleagues in the government — deemed it necessary for our brothers in the Arab Gulf to be apprised of what is happening. The memorandum includes a review of the events which have taken place since the inception of the National Unity Government. [end recording]

Al-Turk Begins Tour of East Europe, China

NC050733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, left Beirut today for Hungary at the start of an East European tour that will also include the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Al-Turk will then visit China on 10 July.

Phalangist Party Political Bureau Elects 4 Members

NC031043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Electoral Committee of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau met at noon today and named Karim Paqraduni, Rafiq Ghanim, Joseph Abu Khalil, and George 'Aql as members of the Phalangist Political Bureau. All the vacancies in that body have now been filled.

Reaction to Jordanian Closure of PLO Offices

Peres

TA081155 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1149 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] We have another reaction to the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan, this time the reaction of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Mr Peres says the PLO is the main obstacle to a dialogue with Jordan. I am happy Jordan has reached this important decision and I hope this move will leave its marks on the entire region, Peres said.

Husayn Intention Known

TA080705 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Gay Bekhor]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Jordanian Government ordered the closure of the Force 17 headquarters. Force 17 is the PLO's terrorist attack arm which has so far actively operated from Jordan. The headquarters, together with another 24 PLO offices and headquarters in Jordan, was closed down as part of a sudden angry move by Husayn against the PLO, which has recently denounced his policy.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was not surprised by Husayn's move. In messages he had transmitted to Peres through the Americans, Husayn had indicated this intention. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last night praised the monarch's move.

Shamir

TA080955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan will weaken the PLO and will improve chances for peace in the Middle East. Replying to a question as to whether Israel had been let in on this move, as the PLO argues, Shamir said that the decision to close down these offices was made exclusively by Jordan. He added that there are no particular problems between Israel and Jordan at present and the only thing that is still missing is a formal peace. Mr Shamir was speaking to correspondents at the end of a meeting with the prime minister of Belize.

Rabin

TA080425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has praised Jordan's decision to close 25 of 32 PLO offices and to put restrictions on PLO's activities in Jordan. Speaking in Jerusalem, the defense minister told leaders of the Yeshiva University in New York that Jordan's actions will decrease terrorism.

[Begin Rabin recording] I believe it's a development in the right direction that, no doubt in my mind, will reduce terrorism which is originated from the territories because they were inspired by the mere fact that 2 years ago, Jordan opened its gates to the PLO since the PLO was expelled from Jordan in September 1970. And no doubt the presence of Mr 'Arafat's terrorist bodies in Jordan brought about increased active terror activities against us and against Palestinians who tend to be moderate and opposing the PLO philosophy, policy, and terrorism. [end recording]

Defense Minister Rabin also accused Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil of cooperation with PLO terrorists by granting them Lebanese passports.

[Begin Rabin recording] The president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, the Al-Jumayyil family, brings in 'Arafat terrorist people by offering Lebanese passports to them to come to Lebanon, more than the Muslims in Lebanon. These were the guys that we believed in. Now they cooperate with Mr 'Arafat. And, in a way, against Israel. [end recording]

Chief of Staff

TA080450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan means that the terrorists will be able to operate against Israel in the territories even less than before. In Lieutenant General Moshe Levi's opinion, the decision attests to the fact that King Husayn has depaired of his attempts to include the PLO in the efforts to open peace talks with Israel. The chief of staff was speaking to our correspondent in Washington, Shim'on Schiffer.

In his talks with Pentagon leaders in Washington, the chief of staff was told that the administration would speed up the checks regarding the future of the Lavi project and that the United States may propose alternatives to the Lavi within 2 months. The chief of staff explained Israel's military and national need for the Lavi to his interlocutors.

AL-FAJR Editor

TA071724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Jordan is closing all Fatah offices in its territory due to criticism which members of the organization have been leveling against its policy in the territories. The matter affects 25 Fatah offices in Jordan.

The editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* reacted to Jordan's decision by saying that this is a final severing in relations between Jordan and the PLO. In his opinion, this is a crucial break. Hanna Sanyurah believes that Jordan's decision will cause it to lose influence in the territories. The Palestinians, he said, will continue to seek other ways toward peace.

On the other hand, in elections held to the Al-Najah University Student Council, the student list supporting Fatah won a victory in each of the 11 places. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that four lists, including the Muslim list, participated in the elections. Al-Najah University is the largest in the territories; approximately 3,500 students study there.

W. Bank Papers

JN080826 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Fajr* issued in East Jerusalem says: In fact, the Jordanian Government should have acted correctly and wisely instead of insisting on proceeding on the wrong course.

Al-Fajr adds: We do not want to reply emotionally to the Jordanian Government's action. However, out of our pan-Arab responsibility, we call on the Jordanian Government to shoulder its ministerial responsibilities and resign.

The newspaper *Al-Sha'b* says: Will those who are in the habit of attacking the PLO leadership come to their senses, or will they continue to call for terminating the Amman agreement as a justification and illegal pretext for evading progress toward the national dialogue table and toward restoring national unity within the PLO's legitimate framework?

Under the headline "A Regretable Step," the newspaper *Al-Quds* says: We hope that the current crisis with all its sensitivities will be surmounted, and that strategic and pan-Arab considerations will triumph over incidental differences. The Jordanian statement, which stressed the continuation of dealing with the PLO, undoubtedly gives us hope that the last bridge between the two sides has not been blown up, and that reconciliation between the two sides is still possible because this is the only way.

U.S. Raises New Tabah Compromis Appendix Proposal

TA071239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Abraham Sofaer, head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, did not bring from Cairo a draft formula for the appendix to the arbitral compromis. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the members of the U.S. delegation who met with the Israeli delegation raised their own proposal for the appendix, which stipulates that, among other things, technical teams will go to the disputed area to survey and examine it.

Sources in the Israeli delegation have told our correspondent that the Americans are making every effort to promote the formulation of the arbitral compromis.

The Israeli team is currently studying the U.S. proposal, and another meeting of the two teams is to be held. Sofaer is scheduled to depart again for Cairo tomorrow.

Peres on Chances for Tabah Accord, Ties With Egypt

TA071500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that chances of completing the Tabah arbitral compromis are good, at which point a new stage in relations with Egypt is expected. Mr Peres said that messages from President Mubarak indicate Egypt's commitment to improving relations. The prime minister was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He disclosed that Ministers Shahal and Rubinstein had recently been invited to Cairo.

Our political correspondent has reported that the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks continued its deliberations in Israel today. The main topic in the deliberations was the appendix to the arbitral compromis. Our correspondent notes that another meeting will take place between the U.S. and Israeli delegations, and U.S. representative Abraham Sofaer will depart again for Cairo tomorrow.

Diplomats Push for Pact

TA070927 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Israeli and U.S. diplomatic circles have mounted a major push to break the Israel-Egypt Tabah border impasse in time for Vice President George Bush's scheduled visit to the Middle East at the end of this month, Israeli sources said yesterday.

State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer was scheduled to return to Israel from Cairo last night after meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and members of the Egyptian negotiating team. Sofaer has been trying to negotiate an agreement between the two countries on the terms under which the four-year-old dispute is to be submitted to international arbitration.

Reuters reported yesterday that Minister-without-Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman said yesterday he was sure Israel and Egypt would settle the Tabah border dispute soon, paving the way for a summit meeting.

An Israel government source said there was a chance that Bush might preside at a signing ceremony involving the Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

The *Jerusalem Post*'s diplomatic correspondent reports that Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein over the weekend received an official invitation from his Egyptian counterpart to visit Cairo.

But Rubinstein responded that it was unclear whether he would remain in the government because of his party's stand on the Shin Bet affair. He said that he would reply definitively once his personal situation had become "clear."

Egyptian Tourism Minister Fu'ad Sultan was due here today for an official visit, reciprocating Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's visit to Egypt four months ago.

These developments, according to observers, may signal renewed Egyptian interest in warming up relations with Israel.

Shamir Denounces Egyptian Media 'Propaganda'

TA071730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Another aspect of Israeli-Egyptian relations was discussed today by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir says the attacks on Israel in the Egyptian media constitute a threat not only to day-to-day relations of the two countries, but also to the future.

[Begin Shamir recording] We are worried, very much worried, by one aspect of our relations with Egypt. It is the increasing anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli propaganda in their media. We can see already the impact of it among their intellectuals, in their universities, their youth; and in spite of our warnings, of our discussions with them, with Mubarak, with their foreign minister, with many personalities in Egypt, it goes on. Maybe the United States has to do something about it, because the ties, the links of Egypt with the United States are very very essential for them now. And I think the United States has a say in Egypt now, and they have to convince them that they have to change it. [end recording]

Peres: Police To Investigate Shin Bet Case

TA071414 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the police will investigate the Shin Bet affair because the Cabinet cannot reach a consensus on establishing a judicial commission of inquiry. From the legal point of view, it is impossible to stop a police investigation, Shim'on Peres told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He added that he has already decided who will sit on the committee that will draw conclusions for the future on the Shin Bet's activities, but is waiting for the High Court of Justice to reach its decision.

From the affidavit submitted by the justice minister to the High Court of Justice today, it transpires that the prime minister knew about the Shin Bet head's intention to seek clemency from the president.

Tehiya Submits Bill on Knesset Dissolution, Elections

TA071418 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Tehiya faction has submitted to the Knesset a bill on dissolving the Knesset and holding elections 100 days later. The Tehiya faction maintains that only new elections can end the deterioration in security caused by the excessive dealing with the Shin Bet affair.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Recovering From Surgery in Brussels

LD081251 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The medical team treating brother President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, has announced in the medical report No 3, which was released today, that the brother president's stay for treatment at the Erazme Hospital of the Free University in Brussels continues under very good conditions. The report pointed out that post operative developments have been satisfactory.

Cables of sympathy and congratulations on the success of the operation continue to arrive at the presidential office from the various parties and departments and organizations wishing President Chadli speedy recovery and continued health.

Brahimi Returns; More Talks With Finland Planned

LD042207 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi returned to Algiers this afternoon after an official 48-hour visit to Finland. During his visit to Finland, he held a series of talks with Finnish officials dealing with bilateral relations and strengthening and expanding these relations, as well as other issues of mutual interest.

With regard to matters relating to industrial, scientific, and technological fields, the two sides sides discussed the possibility of setting up a mixed company that would deal with several economic activities such as the timber, paper, mining and other industries.

On the political side, the major issues of the hour were the center of a profound analysis. Concerning the crises and the hotbeds of tension which threaten peace and security in some areas of the world, the need was stressed for finding peaceful solutions to all these conflicts while taking into consideration the firm rights of nations to self-determination and independence.

It was decided to hold meetings that embrace the specialists and the economists of the two countries to continue discussion of all the economic issues that concern the cooperation between the two countries and preparing a program of intensive work concerning this prior to the work of the forthcoming session of the bilateral mixed committee on economic cooperation.

LIBYA

Greece Orders Cut in Embassy Staff in Athens

NC081019 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Athens, July 7 (AFP) — Greece has ordered Libya to cut its embassy staff in Athens, government spokesman Andonios Kourtis said here Tuesday. He said a full government statement was forthcoming, probably later Tuesday.

Greece had refused to follow its European Economic Community (EEC) partners in reducing Libya's embassy staffs in the 12 EEC countries in retaliation for Libyan backing of international terrorist activities. The EEC decision was made in the wake of the April 15 U.S. air raids against Libya.

Kuwaiti Sources Cited on 'Coup' Attempt in Egypt

NC071220 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] According to Kuwaiti press sources yesterday, there has been a new military attempt to overthrow the defeated Egyptian regime. The Kuwaiti *Al-Watan* newspaper reported that 60 high-ranking officers with the rank of major general had been arrested. Wide-scale transfers have also recently taken place within the Egyptian Army following the discovery of this coup attempt. The newspaper noted that the arrested officers have been placed in secret detention centers.

SUDAN

Further on Al-Mahdi Government Policy Statement

JN071902 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 - SUNA - Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pledged his government's commitment to the recommendation of the national conference on reforming the country's economic path, charter of defence of democracy. [sentence as received]

In his statement underlining the policies of his Cabinet today before the Constituent Assembly (parliament) Premier al-Mahdi affirmed that his government would replace the current legislation shar'iah law introduced Septermber 1983 by ousted dictator Numayri by new legislations.

Al-Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly that his government would replace the current system of regionalism with another that could cope with the concept of democracy. As regards the state of emergency imposed since April 1985, the premier voiced that it would be lifted soon.

Turning to the economic crisis Al-Mahdi said the recommendations of the national conference of last March would be adopted for rectifying the economy process. He admitted that Sudan's foreign debt accumulated during the reign of the defunct regime reached 13.3 million Sudanese pounds. The Central Bank indebtedness reached 7.7 million pounds, Al-Mahdi added. The importation of non-essential items will be halted, the premier went on to say.

As for irrigation the premier stressed that there was a plan set up to realize an agricultural balance, modernize irrigation networks and protect dams besides giving utmost concern over water storing projects. He also affirmed his government's effort to develop animal walth [as received] and protect animals in addition to organizing animal wealth marketing.

He pledged to develop land and river transport sector through mending telecommunication, linking all the country's parts with air fights and reducing outside flights to give chances for other air companies in return for revenues to be agreed upon. He also pointed to the need of building more airports and runways and particularly ameliorating Khartom International Airport.

As for higher education the premier said he would not take any decision in this respect unless after discussions.

In the field of culture and information he stressed he would work for devoting this field to democratic process service, development of cultural heritage and activation of popular participation in development besides diffusing social and Islamic learning. He pledged to establish an Islamic institute and another one for qualifying Islamic preachers.

On the ministries programs the statement divided the government's policy into three sectors: the economic sector, the industrial sector and commerce and financing sector.

The statement pointed to the agricultural irrigated sector and called for revising it, the reinforcement of the relations between planning organs, the reinstating of production relations and the revision of the sectors accounts.

Al-Mahdi further called, in this regard, for the investment of the arable land all over the country adopting balanced regional development, crops protection and improving sow-seeds.

Sudan is one of the biggest states in the world which possesses an uninvested arable land — more than one million feddan [acres].

Investiment in the industrial sector has amounted to more than five billion pounds Al-Mahdi said in his address before the Constituent Assembly pointing out that most of this sum was misappropriated. The statement further pinpointed reasons that hindered factories production. The sugar factories work with only 60 percent of their full capacity Al-Mahdi said promising that his government would rehabilitate these factoreis along with the setting up of a comprehensive plan to rectify the whole industrial sector. As for commerce and finance Al-Mahdi pointed to the heavy burden that his government has inherited from the toppled regime of Marshal Numayri and urged for the revision of the exterior commerce and the agreements and protocols signed by Numayri's regime. We will concentrate on bilateral agreements and protocols with sisterly states and border trade, backing exporting policy, curbing importation and giving the priority in this concern to wheat flour, wheat, petroleum and industrial and agricultural outputs Al-Mahdi said.

On the domestic policy Al-Mahdi pledged to guarantee providing citizens with necesssary commodities and to combat the black market and smuggling in an endeavor to alleviate burdens of livings.

The country needs 352 million dollars for petroleum expenses till the exploitation of the country's newly explored petroleum. Oil prospection operations mainly carried out in the south by Chevron Company were halted by Sudan Peoples Liberation Army of Col. John Garang early last year.

The statement also promised to better electricity supplies, building popular houses and to construct new roads and bridges all over the country.

On secondary education, the prime minister stressed that his government would concentrate its efforts on revising the educational plan training teachers and giving top concern to qualifying disabled and adults.

As for public health he stressed the need for curbing deterioration in the medical institutions, ameliorating the services of drinking water and reducing prices of drugs through importing big packages of drugs.

The premier also spoke about refugees stressing that their existence inside the country should not create problems for the country and said that their deplacement and existence in their camps should be organized by identity cards.

Pointing out to the danger of desertification, Al-Mahdi stressed the necessity of laying down a plan in collaboration with all concerned authorities to protect the countrys natural resources. Al-Mahdi accused the ousted Numayri regime of the famine that struck the country in the year 1984. The premier accused some relief agencies of being involved in practices out of their proper mission warning that all the licences of such agencies would be withdrawn.

Prodded by the Islamic principles, the scientific research should play its proper role in solving our problems, Al-Mahdi said.

In the government speech read before the Constituent Assembly today al-Mahdi stressed the important role played by youth and women in building the country saying that the government would support them to play their proper role.

Speaking about the public service, Al-Mahdi said that a plan will be prepared for the reformation of the public service as an important sector in re-building the country.

On the other hand Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi limited his government foreign policy principles in six points.

Commitment to Islamic, Arab and African belonging.
Neutrality as regards the international conflicts commitment to all the regulations of the international organizations in addition to those of the regional organizations. [sentence as received]
Direction of the foreign policy to serve the countrys interests.
Respection of all the religious, political and thoughts ideologies of all the people.
Working to liquidate impacts of colonization and oppression in addition to fighting racial segregation.
Moreover, Al-Mahdi confirmed his government intention to achieve Arab unity as a strategic goal to realize the economic force and the defence confidence.

Sudan supports the just Palestinian people struggle to return his occupied territories and establish his liberated country, Al-Mahdi confirmed moreover the premier announced that his cabinet would reopen Sudans embassies closed down during the ousted Numayri's reign.

As regards Africa Sudan will support the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) and boost means of African cooperation whereas Sudan will play its unique role in consolidating Arab-African ties, the premier went on.

Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudans support to all liberation movements struggle against colonization particularly the black majority uprising in South Africa and Namibia. Premier al-Mahdi added that his government would call for the Nile Basin Charter that unifies the river-nile countries a cooperation body.

Regarding the international policy, Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudans policy based on consolidating ties with superpowers in the same time Sudan will stick to non-alignment principles, Al-Mahdi said. He added that Sudan would call the international community to carry out its duties towards the refugees. He concluded by thanking the sisterly countries that extended aid to Sudan.

Islamic Front Leader Reacts

JN081047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 8 (SUNA) — The opposition, led by the Islamic National Front, has yesterday commended the government's promise to reimpose new shar'iah laws in place of the unpopular September 1982 laws.

Commenting on the government state policy read by Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the opposition leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha asserted that enacting new Islamic laws instead of the prevailing ones was advocated by the Islamic National Front and was endorsed by the two ruling parties during negotiation for the formation of the coalition government.

Taha has on the other side praised the policy statement, reported by the premier during a three-hour speech yesterday, as including positive hints particularly towards reformation.

The opposition leader however criticized the statement as lacking specification as regards preparations for the agriculture season and provision of consumer goods.

Meanwhile, the premier, in a clear reference to the Islamic National Front, allowed that it is time for Sudan Islamists to realize facts of history so that we shall not lose the present. He boasted that the opposition will never find a substitute for the present administration which enjoys popular blessing.

Defectors Say Garang Rejects Negotiations

JN071904 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Malakal, Sudan July 7 (SUNA) — Defectors from Garangs troops disclosed his refusal to any negotiations with the government to solve the southern Sudan problem peacefully. The defectors, Goubrilya Tabro, Alfig Nong, Agang Ageng and Foukoni Jouroni Ajak [names as received] said in their todays meeting here with deputy governor of Upper Nile Region, that they have defected Garangs troops when they disclosed that Garang will never respond to dialogue.

The defectors who returned here recently said that Garang had issued recently a law according to which the family of any soldier who defected will be executed. Garang also established recently an espionage organ from his Dinka tribe to assist him in his war against other tribes, the defectors said.

SPLA Captures River Boat, Releases Passengers

EA021726 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Fashoda battalion, under command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajak, last Sunday captured a passenger river boat that had a capacity to carry 200 passengers. The passengers were all civilians. According to our correspondent accompanying Fashoda, the passengers were investigated by SPLA intelligence and all were released. He also added that the boat will be destroyed. The boat was captured between Al-Rank and Malakal. SPLA authorities have again warned the river transport corporation that steamers travelling between Kosti and Malakal will from now on do so at their own risk.

Claims 147 Government Troops Killed

EA021713 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] In reference to our news broadcast last Wednesday, 25th June 1986, the SPLA forces that raided Erakeka Totn belonged to Zindiyyah, Cobra and Rad battalions, not Shark and Zalan as previously announced. SPLA forces of Zindiyyah, Cobra and Rad battalions, under the command of Captain Thuon Ayi and Captain Edward Gai, carried out successful operations in and around Terakeka Town in Equatoria administrative area. In this battle, 63 government soldiers were killed and many others were wounded, and in the second battle 84 auxiliary police, police constables, prisons and wildlife wardens and government militiamen were killed.

According to our correspondent in the area, the remnants of the government and militia forces ran in disarray towards Juba and were pursued up to Ladok mountains or Jabal Ladok. Correspondents say that the SPLA forces are now in full control of Terakeka District.

TANZANIA

Minister Condemns U.S. Stance on RSA Sanctions

EA051748 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania has condemned the United States for not bringing enough pressure to bear to end the apartheid regime of South Africa, despite constant U.S. claims that it was fighting for peace and justice in the world. The condemnation was made last night by Acting Foreign Minister Ndugu Damian Lubuva at a party hosted to celebrate the 210th anniversary of U.S. independence. Ndugu Lubuva, who is also the justice minister, said the United States, like many other countries which claim they support international peace and justice, is not making sufficient efforts to bring about an equal and just society in South Africa. The minister reiterated Tanzania's stand of calling for sanctions against South Africa. He said the Frontline States, in the liberation of southern Africa and the people of South Africa itself, are aware of the effects of such sanctions.

UGANDA

Shooting Reported Near Ruling Party School

NC072037 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 7 (AFP) — At least five people were killed when shooting broke out early Monday at a school run by Uganda's ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) near Wakiso, 23 km (14 miles) west of the Ugandan capital, reports from the area said. One traveller from Wakiso told reporters herethat the shooting was heard coming from the NRM political school just outside the town. The traveller said at least five people were killed and a number of others injured in the shooting. A Defence Ministry official contacted by telephone at army headquarters in Kampala acknowledged that there had been shooting near Wakiso, but said he could not comment further. The shooting lasted only a short while and taxi drivers plying between Kampala and Wakiso said traffic was normal.

President Appoints Inquiry Commission

EA080647 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that a school of political education in (Najemba) forest, 13 miles on Kampala-Hoima road, was attacked early yesterday, 7 July 1986 by NRA soldiers from Bombo who mistook it for a camp for outlaws. In a statement issued last night, the Ministry of Defense attributed the unfortunate incident to lack of coordination by the authorities of the political school and commanders in Bombo. As a result of this unfortunate incident, seven people died and others were injured. The president appointed a three-man commission of inquiry headed by the minister of state for defense, Dr Bata. Other members of the commission are Commander (Ahmad Kashiringi) and Commander (Solomon Aliganyira). They are to report within a week. Meanwhile the commander involved has been arrested. President Museveni has extended condolences to the members of the bereaved families and promised all possible assistance.

BURUNDI

Tanzanian Leader Addresses People; Ends 3-Day Visit

EA032139 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bujumbura: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged the people of both Burundi and Tanzania to consolidate peace and security in their countries in order to promote development. The president also called on the two countries to maintain their long-standing bilateral cooperation. Ndugu Mwinyi made the call yesterday at Kayanza Town in Burundi where he addressed the people during his 3-day visit to the country. He stressed the need for regular exchange visits between the leaders of the two countries. The president assured the people of Burundi that Tanzania would continue to strengthen cordial bilateral relations. Ndugu Mwinyi ends his visit to Burundi today and leaves for a 3-day official visit to Rwanda.

Joint Communique Signed

EA040323 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Burundi today reaffirmed their determination to expand and strengthen relations between neighboring countries through cooperation, as stipulated in the 1985 Lagos Plan for reactivating the economy of the African Continent. A joint communique signed today by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi at the end of President Mwinyi's visit to Burundi said the two countries would continue to cooperate within the Kagera River Basin Authority and the Preferred Trade Agreement.

The two presidents also stressed the strengthening of cooperation between Tanzania and Burundi, as well as the smooth transportation of Burundi goods on the central line of Tanzania railways. They directed officials in the Ministries of Transport and Communications in the two countries to ensure that Burundi goods passing through Tanzanian ports are transported speedily. President Mwinyi and President Bagaza directed that the meeting of the joint commission on cooperation between the two countries be convened before the end of this year, and that cooperation in other fields be strengthened.

On southern Africa, the two presidents commended the liberation movements and expressed their solidarity with the nationalists of South Africa who are waging a bitter struggle against the Boer regime.

President Mwinyi was given a tumultuous reception on his arrival in Kigali, Rwanda, from Bujumbura, at the start of a 3-day visit. He was welcomed by his host, President Habyarimana, and thousands of people of Rwanda.

CAMEROON

Justice Minister Wants End to Prolonged Detentions

AB051647 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of justice and keeper of the seals has called for an end to long detentions which have resulted in increase of people awaiting trial. Mr Benjamin Itoe, was speaking yesterday at an annual meeting of state prosecutors brought together to examine problems inherent in the administration of justice in the country. The minister also called for the rapid processing of state files in criminal matters so as to avoid adjournments which amount justice denied. He said such attitudes could no longer be tolerated.

CHAD

Bardai Radio on GUNT's Willingness To Pursue Dialogue

AB051930 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1840 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the diplomatic front, we will note the tour being undertaken by Dr Facho Balaam. The comrade minister of foreign affairs, who has already visited Paris, is continuing his tour of Africa. The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the People's Republic of Congo are among the countries he is going to visit. Dr Balaam's mission is in connection with the failure of an attempt to hold a national reconciliation conference on 28 March. While in Paris, the comrade minister of foreign affairs made a point of making some clarifications in a press release. While deploring the misunderstanding which prevented the holding of a meeting of Chadians, Dr Balaam stressed in the communique that the Transitional National Union Government is still determined to resume negotiations with the other side [Habre's government] on a tangible basis. In view of both its form and its content, the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs constitutes an assurance with regard to pursuing the goal of national reconciliation with a view to achieving success. Let us hope that our adversaries will give due consideration to this position of the GUNT [words indistinct].

Agreement Signed With CAR to End Commission Meeting

AB060953 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The ninth Chad-CAR joint cooperation commission, which met in Sarh, southern Chad, has adopted measures concerning security, the movement of persons and goods, as well as customs. The meeting was presided over by Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou and his CAR counterpart, Jean-Louis Psimhis. Chad and the CAR have a common border of about 1,100 km, and during the opening session of the meeting the delegates insisted on the need to adopt a comprehensive security strategy at their border in order to prevent recurrence of such common problems as harmful acts by uncontrolled elements. According to the final communique issued at the end of the commission meeting which took place in an atmosphere of frank collaboration, fraternity, and confidence, the two countries also signed a cultural agreement.

French Cooperation Minister Arrives 7 July

AB071924 Paris AFP in French 1711 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jul (AFP) — Michel Aurillac, the French minister for cooperation, on Monday expressed the wish to see an "era of reunification prevailing in Chad" so that "the reason for French military intervention in the country would disappear." The French minister, who was addressing the press upon arrival in Ndjamena for a 3-day visit, said that the French presence in Chad "has stabilized" the situation in the country. He also said that his visit to Chad was aimed at expressing French support to Chadian President Hissein Habre. "France is willing to help in revamping the Chadian economy and this aid will last as long as Chad needs it," he added. Mr Aurillac recalled his first visit to Chad in 1961.

On arrival, the French minister was welcomed by Gouara Lassou, the Chadian minister for foreign affairs, and Christian Duthei de la Rochere, the French ambassador to Chad. Mr Aurillac will be granted an audience on Tuesday by the Chadian head of state. On Wednesday, he will visit Kalait, Abeche (north of Ndjamena) and Mongo (in the central part of the country). On Thursday, he is expected in Moundou and Sarh, in the southern part of the country. [Words indistinct] for the Central African Republic.

CONGO

AFP: GUNT's Oueddei Arrives in Brazzaville

AB041915 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 Jul (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed movement opposed to the Ndjamena regime), arrived in Brazzaville on Friday morning in the company of a 15-member delegation including Facho Balaam, the GUNT minister of external relations. Official sources failed to disclose the aim of Mr Oueddei's visit, but political observers in Brazzaville consider that the GUNT leader will hold talks with the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, on the possibility of renewing the peace initiatives in Chad. This possibility was referred to on 24 June 1986 by Facho Balaam during a visit to Brazzaville. At that time, he informed the press that he presented the Congolese head of state, who has been charged by the OAU to mediate in the Chadian crisis, with a message from Goukouni Oueddei on new proposals for a renewal of the peace initiatives in Chad. President Sassou-Nguesso attempted last March to arrange a meeting at Loubomo (300 km away in southwestern Congo) between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre (Chadian head of state) in the presence of the OAU current chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The meeting failed because of the absence of the GUNT president who failed to turn up for the meeting. Observers note that Mr Oueddei's visit is taking place 2 weeks after the announcement of the resignation of Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue from his post as the GUNT vice president.

IMF Official To Support Congo's Debt Rescheduling

AB051650 Dakar PANA in French 1155 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 5 Jul (ACI/PANA) — Mr Alsidja, IMF administrator, said in Brazzaville yesterday that his organization will support Congo's negotiations with its public and private creditors and will also provide technical assistance in addition to the financial assistance. After the audience granted him by Congolese Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui, the official of the fund, which signed an agreement with Congo last May on the rescheduling of its debt, stated that his talk with the Congolese prime minister touched on the "latest developments in the financial situation of Congo since the launching in June 1985 of a structural adjustment program." The purpose of the IMF official's current visit to Congo is to assess the "courageous efforts" being made by the Congolese authorities in order to cope with the crisis. He will also assess the aid which the fund will give Congo. Hit by an economic crisis resulting from the sudden fall in the price of a barrel of crude oil, Congo has been implementing a program of structural adjustment since June 1985.

GABON

AFP Reports Joint Defense Exercise With French

AB060758 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, July 6 (AFP) — Some 1,500 French troops began a week-long exercise near here Saturdjy involving "recapture" of Gabonese territory "invaded" by a neighboring country in a fictitious row over oil deposits. The maneouvres, also involving 4,000 Gabonese troops, 40 planes and 14 warships, coincided with an announcement by foreign firms here of a new oil find they said could be part of the largest field discovered so far in the oil-rich central African former French colony.

South Korean Minister Meets President Bongo

AB051945 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] President El Hadj Omar Bongo today granted a series of audiences to a number of politicians and businessmen. The first audiece was granted to Chon Kwan-yong, the South Korean minister of government administration. Mr Chong was bearer of a message from President Chon Tu-hwan. After the audience, the South Korean minister said that his talks with President Bongo touched on bilateral relations between the two countries. [passage indistinct]

Togo President Visits En Route From Zaire

AB071929 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Gabonese head of state, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, early this afternoon arrived in Franceville in southeastern Gabon to welcome his colleague and friend, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who made a technical stopover there. President Eyadema was on his way home from Kinshasa in Zaire where he held a mini-summit with his Congolese colleague, Denis Sassou-

Nguesso, and that of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko. The purpose of his visit to Zaire was to reconcile the Congolese and Zairian presidents, who had experienced some minor border problems between the two countries. Our special correspondent in Franceville, Albert (Endoukoulou), will give us the details.

[Begin recording] [(Endoukoulou)] Once again, African wisdom has triumphed over emotions. Eyadema, a man of peace, has (?confirmed) this once again with his recent visit to Zaire. The purpose of his visit was to reconcile Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo. The dispute between the two men originated from a border incident in which two Zairian soldiers were killed at the end of June, during an exchange of fire somewhere in the Bas-Zaire region. Gnassingbe Eyadema, who arrived yesterday in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, with the cooperation of the Congolese and Zairian heads of state, managed to smooth over the misunderstandings caused by this incident. This afternoon, the number one Togolese, who was welcomed in Franceville by his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, said he was satisfied with the outcome of his good-offices mission. [passage indistinct]

Franceville, which received this afternoon President Eyadema, will welcome the Equatorial Guinean head of state, Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo, tomorrow morning at 1100 GMT. The latter will obviously use the occasion to discuss the upcoming summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, which will take place in Malabo next December. [end recording]

RWANDA

Joint Communique With Tanzania Signed 6 July

EA072139 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Joint communique signed on 6 July between Rwanda and Tanzania at end of Tanzanian President Mwinyi's official visit to Rwanda; read by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development], His Excellency Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Rwanda from 3 to 6 July 1986. On the occasion of the visit, the Tanzanian head of state was decorated with the national order of the Great Cross of the Thousand Hills, a tribute to the exemplary friendly relations of active solidarity and effective cooperation which fraternally unite the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda.

In the course of their talks, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction about the quality of these relations which are constantly maintained and strengthened thanks to regular contacts at the top, and at all levels. They reaffirmed their unwavering determination to work tirelessly to consolidate them further. In this regard, president Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Habyarimana Juvenal stressed the importance they attach to the promotion of cooperation based on the policy of goodneighborliness aimed at realising the aspirations of Tanzanians and Rwandans regarding the similarity of their goals in socioeconomic development. In this regard, they reaffirmed their determination to continue working for the maintenance of peace, security, and stability which must prevail in the region.

On Tanzanian-Rwandan cooperation in the transport and communications sector, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the results already achieved, and they reiterated the wish to pursue cooperation in the sector, notably in strengthening and improving communications infrastructures between the two countries. The presidents, Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Habyarimana Juvenal, also stressed the importance they attach to the promotion and development of commercial exchanges between their two countries, emphasizing the need to regulate them for the benefit of the two parties, and, at the same time and in the same way, to promote the development of border exchanges in the interests of the peoples living along the common borders. Still on bilateral cooperation, the two heads of state insisted on the need to define ways of facilitating the free circulation of people inside and outside the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda.

Apart from bilateral relations, Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Habyarimana Juvenal discussed current international problems. They expressed their commitment to continue working actively to strengthen regional and subregional organizations in accordance with the relevant proposals of the Lagos Plan and Final Act. In this regard, they stressed in particular the determination of the two countries to strengthen the Kagera Basin Organization, KBO, and the preferential trade area of the countries of southern and eastern Africa, the PTA. The two heads of state expressed their concern over the continuing international economic crisis, the negative impact of which is exacerbating the problems facing the countries of the third world in general, and the African countries in particular. They paid tribute to the awareness shown by Africa which, in this context, has asked the UN General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session in order to embark on an extensive study of the socioeconomic problems of the African continent. On that particular topic, they expressed the hope that the adoption by the United Nations of the priority program for the economic rehabilitation and development of africa for the period 1986-90 will be realized through the effective implementaton of decisions, in this way establishing a true contract of solidarity between African countries and their partners the international community in the form of active support for Africa's development endeavors, particularly in the case of least developed countries.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their attachment to the promotion and reinforcement of lateral cooperation between third world countries, which has made a great contribution to the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order based on fairer and more balanced relations. The two heads of state reaffirmed the commitment of their two countries to the fundamental principles of the United Nations and OAU charters, and to the objectives of the nonaligned countries. They underlined the fact that the respect and the effective implementation of these objectives will bring an atmosphere of peace and security to the framework of international relations.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Habyarimana Juvenal expressed their deep concern over the situation prevailing in southern Africa, which is being worsened by the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and its destabilization maneuvers against the Frontline States and its continuation of apartheid policy.

Regarding Namibia, the two heads of state reiterated their unwavering support for the Namibian people struggling under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and unique legitimate representative. They strongly rejected the concept linking Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola, and issued an urgent call for the unconditional and effective implementation of Resolution 435 as adopted by the UN Security Council in [date indistinct].

Regarding the current situation in South Africa, the two heads of state strongly condemned the apartheid policy and the establishment of the state of emergency over the whole of the country. They stressed the need to dismantle the dreadful apartheid system and demanded the release of Nelson Mandela as well as other political detainees imprisoned in South Africa. The two heads of state issued an appeal to the international community for the application of the compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa, as the only peaceful way to bring the South African racist regime to the negotiating table.

On the problem of Western Sahara, the two heads of state reaffirmed the interest and the importance the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda attach to the universal principle which states the right of all peoples to self-determination, and to the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the OAU and the United Nations to enable the Saharan people to freely enjoy that right.

On the situation prevailing in the Middle East, they reiterated the support of their countries for the cause of the Palestinian people struggling under the leadership of the PLO for the recognition and respect of their inalienable rights, notably the right to possess a motherland in which to erect governmental structures of their own choice.

The talks between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood and cordiality, in the framework of fruitful dialogue exemplified by the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Tanzania and Rwanda. At the end of his visit, during which he joined the Rwandan people in their May 1986 celebrations, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed to his host, President Habyarimana Juvenal, his deep and sincere thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. he appreciated the highly significant gesture made by President Habyarimana Juvenal who bestowed on him the national order of the Great Cross of the Thousand Hills, exemplifying good Rwandan-Tanzanian relations.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi invited Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND, to pay an official visit in the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date for the visit will be fixed in the future through diplomatic channels at the convenience of the two parties.

Signed in Kigali on 6 July 1986 by the president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder president of the MRND, Habyarimana Juvenal, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi

ZAIRE

Consultations Held With Togo, Congo Leaders

AB061610 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jul (AZAP) — Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday and were welcomed by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko with whom they are to hold discussions in the party village in Nsele. The meeting is in the framework of the consultations which the three heads of state are holding on questions of common interest in order to pursue their multifaceted cooperation harmoniously. The privileged relations between Marshal Mobutu and General Eyadema as well as the fraternal ties between the Congolese and Zairians are well-known facts. In addition, Togo, Congo, and Zaire, like other African states, are countries which, despite their all-out efforts, are confronted with the effects of the world economic crisis. Hence, it is their absolute duty to unite their forces and harmonize their aims while they try to withstand together a storm which would be extremely difficult to overcome with isolated and disparate efforts. All this justifies the determination of the leaders of those countries to better organize themselves in order to develop their relations of cooperation to the maximum. The attempt to organize can only succeed through such private discussions which also contribute to finding solutions to common problems and resolving any possible misunderstandings.

Leaders Depart

AB071515 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jul (AFP) — Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, returned to Brazzaville on Monday morning, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo was to leave early afternoon, after their meeting with Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The three heads of state did not make any statement and no communique was issued at the end of this mini-summit.

It is recalled that Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso were to discuss ways and means to avoid border incidents between their two countries, after the death of two Zairian soldiers on 10 June at Bolobo on the Zaire-Congo River (250 km northeast of Kinshasa). The two Zairians were killed by a Congolese patrol team while they were chasing smugglers and entered Congolese territorial waters. Marshal Mobutu indicated on 19 June that he and his Congolese counterpart will examine proposals made in the report of the joint military commission on ways to avoid a repetition of such incidents.

Meanwhile, President Mobutu should visit Luanda on Thursday to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, while the latter held talks with President Sassou-Nguesso last Thursday at Pointe

Noire, economic capital of the Congo, within the framework of periodic contacts between the two heads of state.

Executive Council Meeting Detailed

AB051742 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 4 Jul (AZAP) — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo will pay a friendly visit to Zaire over the weekend, the MPR founding chairman, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, announced at the meeting of the Executive Council which he presided over today on board his boat, the MS Kamanyola, off Mbandaka. Still on the issue of friendly relations with neighboring countries, the MPR founder will go to Luanda on 10 July at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Then he will take part as from 14 July in the seven-nation meeting scheduled to be held in Nairobi Kenya.

Reporting on the meeting of the council, Citizen Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information, press and post and telecommunications, said that the Nairobi meeting comes as a follow-up to the meeting held in Entebbe, Uganda, last March and will be attended by Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Kenya, and Zaire.

The MPR founding chairman also briefed his colleagues on the audience he granted to Belgian Defense Minister Francois Xavier de Donnea last Tuesday in Gbadolite. Following the talks which the Belgian statesman held with various Zairian officials during his stay, it emerged that there are good prospects for the strengthening of the military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium, the spokesman for the council indicated.

In the field of security, the council confirmed the deportation measure taken against some fringe elements. On the position taken by a group of citizens calling themselves Christian intellectuals, the council made a point of solemnly reasserting the secular nature of the Zairian state. After an analysis, the council noted that whether Catholic, Protestant, Kimbanguist, or Muslim, there are intellectuals at all levels of the state machinery where they take an active part in the decision-making process. According to the report, the Executive Council denounced as dangerous such positions based on religious sentiments, just as it did tribalism and the proliferation of religious sects. While acknowledging the deeply religious character of the Zairian people, the council decided to exercise greater rigor in the granting of legal status [to religious sects].

According to the report and in relation to the working sessions with the IMF delegation which has just visited Zaire, the implementation of the program up till 30 April 1986 has been in conformity with the laid-down criteria. However, the unfavorable trend of the budgetary receipts due to the decline in most export crops earnings calls for caution in the execution of the current budget, Citizen Ramazani observed. He also announced that the council adopted many recommendations likely to increase state revenues.

Belgian Minister Confirms Support for Alliance

AB031015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1545 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jul (AZAP) — The Belgian defense minister, Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, proposed and expressed the wish for the creation of a Euroafrican alliance for peace and security, like the Atlantic alliance. He said this during a banquet given in his honor by the secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, General Lukulia Bolongo. I am convinced, Mr De Donnea said, that development can only be achieved through peace and security and that there can be no development in Africa without peace. The Belgian minister also said that Belgium is determined to do all that is possible in order to further dynamize the military cooperation with Zaire.

Earlier, General Lukilia Bolongo had particularly alluded to the dynamism of the Belgian military cooperation with Zaire in the field of training. He said: "There is no better cooperation than than which, through training, the teaching and exchange of knowledge enables a state to better insure its security, a prerequisite condition for its total development." Gen Likulia also stressed the fact that the quality of military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium can be appreciated through the good work done by Belgian military experts and technicians in the various FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] units.

Emphasizes Military Cooperation

AB061110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP) — Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, the Belgian minister of national defense, stated on Saturday in Kinshasa that cooperation between Belgium and Zaire is improving, at the end of the audience which Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, granted him at his Binza private residence. According to the Belgian statesman, certain projects that were initiated within this framework during his last term of office at the Cooperation Ministry are making progress to the satisfaction of both sides. Speaking about military cooperation in particular, the Belgian defense minister added that the Belgian delegation made an on-the-spot observation that the morale of Belgian military officials on mission here is good and that relations with their Zairian counterparts are good. A few military assistants who have ended their mission to Zaire are sad to return to their country.

Also, Mr de Donnea said that he was struck by the rehabilitation works being undertaken by the Executive Council at the Kamina Base. Over 50 blocks of apartments have been renovated, noted the Belgian minister. Mr de Donnea pointed out that in 1950, Belgium made substantial investments in Kamina, a military based, which, according to him, is the most important one south of thesSahara and north of the Kalahari. Concerning the supply of drugs to the Kamina hospital, the Belgian national defense minister mentioned a list which was submitted to him, notably on the supply of drugs against malaria and various infections.

Earlier, Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, expressed satisfaction about the warm welcome given his delegation throughout Zaire. Mr de Donnea and the coordinator of the executive arm of the party-state reviewed relations between Belgium and Zaire and described as excellent at the moment. The Belgian minister will leave for the Nord Ubangi subregion on Sunday for a visit to the Kotakoli commando training center. The Belgian national defense minister arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday 28 June.

Belgium, NATO Said Surprised

LD041638 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The government was confronted with a fresh problem today; that of statements made by the Defense Minister Francois Xavier de Donnea in Zaire. The minister spoke of a military alliance between Europe and Africa and an increase in the Belgian military aid to Zaire. His statement was met with surprise in NATO and within the Belgian government. Apparently, neither Wilfried Martens nor Leo Tindemans were informed of this. The prime minister will not make any comment before the defense minister returns next week.

GHANA

Commentary Views Political Stance, Ties With U.S.

AB032158 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Ekow Coleman commentary]

[Text] In recent times, it has become apparent that certain misconceptions, real or imagined, have been held by a comparatively large number of people, both inside and outside Ghana, about the nature of Ghana's relations with the United States. A generally held view was that these relations were deteriorating, as such, it was therefore not by chance that the PNDC member and chairman of the committee of secretaries had to come in to allay the fears of the well-meaning general public and the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr Robert Fritz, by categorically stating that this conception, held about the nature of Ghana's relations with the U.S., was erroneous. He went on to state that certain actions by the government and people of Ghana were reactions to specific actions by the U.S. and not a general hate campaign. Furthermore, he stressed that Ghana's traditional friendly relations with the U.S. were as strong and as cordial as ever.

The statement by Mr P.V. Obeng can be viewed against the basic tenets of Ghana's foreign policy. Some of the underlying principles of this policy are nonalignment, identification with and support for organizations such as the United Nations and the OAU, and support for liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa.

In recent times, there have been visits to Ghana by such leading and distinguished personalities as Oliver Tambo, Sam Nujoma, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Louis Farrakhan, Thomas Sankara, and Yasir 'Arafat. These heads of state and of liberation movements and organizations can at best be described as progressive in their outlook and policies. On the other hand, there have been little or no visits from leaders of the Western world. This might be misconstrued by certain people as indications of a left-leaning foreign policy of the Ghana government. Furthermore, the Ghana government has been unequivocal and uncompromising in condemning all forms and kinds of dominations and is also a strong proponent for the decolonization of the African continent. Again, this could be misunderstood to be signs of a radical foreign policy. However, all the above are manifestations of Ghana's policy of positive nonalignment and support for all genuine liberation struggles.

Unfortunately, certain countries, particularly the Western countries, led by the United States, view such policies as being anti-Western and anti-U.S., but it cannot be held to be so, not by any stretch of the imagination. Genuine reactions to certain U.S. actions do not mean the assumption of anti-U.S. stances. They are basically overt expressions of indignations and outrage at breaches of international law and decorum, and as an example, cites Italy's criticism of the U.S. over the Achille Lauro affair. Even if a staunch ally of the U.S. like Italy could react in such a manner and in the long run still be regarded as pro-U.S., why then should Ghana, when it reacts to certain actions of the U.S., like the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. planes, CIA activities in Ghana, and the U.S. identification with racist regime in South Africa, be regarded as being anti-U.S.?

Following on this same theme, another forum where certain positions taken by Ghana have been regarded as being anti-U.S., has been the United Nations. According to two noted columnists, not only has the UN become a global center for hypocrisy and muddled thinking from its critics, particularly from any country which feels aggrived by its attitude and resolutions, it has also been described as being ineffectual with its resolutions often simply being ignored. But one should bear in mind that the effectiveness of the UN is no more than what the member countries make it.

Furthermore, the conception held by the U.S. that the UN has been captured by the Third World does not hold much water. Though UNESCO, for example, is heavily influenced by its Third World majority and its anticolonial stance with which Ghana identifies, it is an incontrovertible fact that the Western world, led by the U.S. and Britain, control the most decisive instruments of the UN, that is the IMF and the World Bank. To a noted political commentator for Africa, the UN has been the forum through which leaders have conducted the international struggle for decolonization of the continent. Today, he states further, it remains the main vehicle for taunting the world community into addressing the issue of apartheid in South Africa and its extension into neighboring Namibia. Ghana strongly identifies itself with the poor, down-trodden of the world and if this means being branded as anti-U.S. or anti-Western, so be it.

Further Criticism of U.S. Foreign Policy

AB060824 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In a front page comment, *The Echo* examines the policy of the Reagan administration as the United States observed its 210th independence anniversary. The paper recalls the administration's campaign of lies which ended in an open act of aggression against Libya and the planned assassination of that country's leader. It also mentioned the case of Angola and Nicaragua where the U.S. administration is sponsoring rebel groups to carry out terrorist attacks in those countries.

In South Africa today, the Pretoria regime continues its oppressive policy because of the tacit support given by the United States. *The Echo* feels that for the Reagan administration to support such terrorist activities, there is no moral basis for Americans to boast of their so-called concept of free world.

Rawlings, Pakistani Envoy View Nonaligned Movement

AB042228 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has said the time has come for serious examination of what the Nonaligned Movement is about. Chairman Rawlings made the observation when the outgoing Pakistani ambassador to Ghana, Mr (Mohammad Zawal Zariamani), paid a farewell call on him at the Castle, Osu, today, after a 2-year tour of duty.

Chairman Rawlings said the movement will have to take the necessary action to ensure that resolutions passed at its meetings are not left on paper. He declared: The Nonglined Movement should not be treated as a body that meets once in a while and just passes nonfunctional resolutions. He said member countries must find a way of committing themselves to solving the problems of the Nonaligned Movement since most countries like Pakistan, under its umbrella, have shown that commitment and dedication can do. It is Chairman Rawlings' expectation that the Pakistani leader, General Ziaul Haq, will also add his voice, and take the movement to task.

A member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is also responsible for foreign affairs, said on the political level the existence of the Nonaligned Movement has assisted in preserving the sovereignty of Third World countries. Regarding bilateral relations with Pakistan, he was happy that during the stay of the Pakistani ambassador such ties have been maintained and strengthened.

Mr (Zariamani), on his part, said his government has finalized an agreement on trade and commercial relations with Ghana. He hoped that this would further encourage brotherly relations between the two countries. He paid tribute to Ghana's pioneering role in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, and thanked Ghana for supporting his country at international conferences. Mr (Zariamani) asked for the support of Ghana for Pakistani candidature for the post of director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Chairman Rawlings and Mr (Zariamani) later exchanged gifts. Mr (Zariamani's) next tour of duty will be in Greece.

Rawlings Defends Role of Monitoring Unit

AB061100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[From the newsreel]

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has been speaking about the importance of the central monitoring operations room at the PNDC secretariat. This was in an interview with a *Graphic* correspondent in Accra. Here is Kwami Zewogbe with the details about the interview:

[Begin Zewogbe recording] In his interview, Chairman Rawlings underlined the importance of the central monitoring operations room under the PNDC secretariat, based at the Castle. Its importance, he explained, makes it necessary for it to be strengthened further to ensure the efficient execution of (?cadres') decisions. He said it is a sad mistake for anyone to conceive that the secretariat is a dumping ground for secretaries of state who have been relieved from ministries or regional administration.

Chairman Rawlings' interview with the *Graphic* correspondent wants to clarify certain misconceptions which had created a spate of rumors and speculations and also led to the labeling of the secretariat as Siberia, following the recent reshuffle of ministerial appointments. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said (?in order) to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, [words indistinct] are being sent to the secretariat. This is because it has been realized that however good the machinery of planning and policy making may be, there is also the need of close supervision and monitoring to ensure that they are turned into effective action.

On whether the recent reshuffle of secretaries could not have gone further, Chairman Rawlings asked which secretaries could have been accepted, stressing that it is not his business to discuss personalities. For instance, he said, even though it is true that the economy has not performed as well as it should have done, Ghanaians cannot blame it on Dr Kwesi Botchway or any other individual. The question he put was: Is it the fault of those who had not been producing efficiently or who had been delaying documents needed to disburse funds, that is those who create bottlenecks in the process of implementation?

Measures Taken To Curb Violence in Volta Region

AB051920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] An official statement says the government has instituted measures to curb acts of lawlessness and provocation being committed in the Awudome and Peki traditional areas of the Volta Region in connection with a land dispute between Tsito-Awudome and Peki-Avetile. An executive instrument signed by the PNDC member responsible for the interior, Brigadier Mensah Wood, prohibits the manufacture, possession or carrying of any arms or ammunition or offensive weapon within the two traditional areas. All persons resident there are advised to hand over any arms, ammunition or offensive weapons in their possession to the nearest police station. Carrying of arms into these areas is also prohibited.

The statement noted that since 1979, there have been clashes between the Tsitos and Pekis resulting in the death of several people and wanton destruction of properties. This dispute led to an armed conflict between the two factions in 1979. On 9 June, 1982, another conflict occurred during which 20 houses including the police station at Kpovi were burnt down. Eighteen people were seriously injured; a pregnant woman, the wife of a policeman was burnt within the premises of the Kpovi police station and a farmer was shot down.

The regional administration had earlier appointed a consultative committee in October 1979 to examine the real nature of the land dispute but its efforts were hampered by actions pending in court. The Supreme Court finally ruled in July last year that the Tsitos are the land owners. That judgment should be respected by all parties concerned. However, since the judgment, there have been further acts of violence resulting in the death of Messrs Micheal Adzedeke, Kudjo Dosse, Joshua Agbo, Kwasi Ayitey and an unknown person. Several others were also injured in the incidents.

According to the statement, between October 1979 and now, 11 persons from the Tsito side are reported to have been killed. No death has been reported from the Peki side. The rate of deliberate killings in the area has increased last February and the statement invites all citizens to cooperate with the security agencies in exercise to ensure speedy return of peace and tranquility to the area.

IVORY COAST

AFP: Houphouet-Boigny Warns of Soviet Threat

AB032228 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 3 Jul (AFP) — The Soviet Union is threatening Africa and the Western countries are not doing "anything to discourage it." This is the view expressed by Ivorian president Felix Houphouet-Boigny in an interview published in the Saturday edition of *Le Figaro* magazine. "The Russians are currently inflitrating everywhere," the president further said, deploring that "neither the Americans nor the Europeans have reached an agreement on how put an end to this penetration. This is the tragedy of our century," he said. Stressing that "poverty nourishes communism," the Ivorian president made a strong call against speculators judged responsible for the slump in raw materials prices, especially cocoa, of which Abidjan is the world's leading producer. "Prices are falling and making up poor," he observed, whereas "we have everything" and the Ivory Coast "is a country which does not know hunger."

In the view of the Ivorian president, "the speculators hold Africa hostage" and that the "final battle will not be the star wars but rather an economic war. Imagine for a minute that Europe, which has no raw materials, no longer receives anything from Africa...." The Ivorian head of state further urged Western countries to act: "the more you help African countries to develop, the more you expand the scope for exchanges."

Finally, the Ivorian president expressed the view that colonization has been "a blessing to Africa." Thanks to colonization, he stated, "there will be an Ivorian nation tomorrow" where formerly there were only "60 tribal groups which did not know each other."

LIBERIA

Doe Announces Presidential Meeting in Guinea

AB041458 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 4 (AFP) — The presidents of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone will meet in the Guinean capital July 11 in an effort to improve the strained relations between Liberia and Sierra Leone, President Samuel Doe said here. Relations between Monrovia and Freetown have been tense since Mr Doe alleged that a coup attempt against his government last November was launched from neighboring Sierra Leone with official complicity. Liberia subsequently closed its borders with Sierra Loene. Mr Doe told the Liberian legislature Thursday that the meeting with Presidents Lansana Conte of Guinea and Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone was arranged when the three men met at an Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit this week in Abuja, Nigeria. He said the meeting in Conakry would deal with Monrovia's accusations that Sierra Leone provided training bases and other logistic support for rebels who "invaded Liberia" in November, charges Freetown has repeatedly denied. He said he had told ECOWAS leaders of confessions made by captured rebels implicating Sierra Leone in the coup plot and of the "negative attitude of Freetown" about the revelations. Mr Doe said he hoped the meeting would help resolve the conflict and assure that the neighboring states would "not be used for dissidents and subversion against each other."

Opposition Threatens Boycott of Upcoming Elections

AB032115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The three opposition parties, which took part in the 15 October 1985 general elections, have threatened to boycott the ensuing municipal and by-elections. According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, and the Unity Party, UP, made their position known in a letter sent to the Elections Commission, SECOM. Disclosing this on Tuesday, during the first in a series of lectures organized by the Press Club of the Press Union of Liberia the chairman of the Elections Commission, Mr Isaac Randolph said this means that only the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, will take part in the elections as a political party. Chairman Randolph said because of the conditions which necessitated the holding of legislative by-elections, the commission was compelled to design a procedure and encourage independent candidates to qualify to contest the upcoming elections.

AFP: LAP Leader Said To Escape Arrest

AB071404 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 7 (AFP) — A Liberian senator said he had ordered the arrest of opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) executive member Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and other partisans for "illegally holding a political rally" in his constituency, but they had escaped, the independent *Daily Star* reported Monday.

Sen Charles Williams of Buchanan City, some 140 kilometres (90 miles) south east of the Capital, accused Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf of causing "a state of disorder in Buchanan" Saturday during a political rally there by LAP members. He complained the Buchanan had experienced "a complete breakdown of law and order" when Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf and party supporters were rejoicing through streets of the town, causing public disorder. Sen Williams said when he instructed the police to stop the the situation, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf escaped, while one David Caulcrick was arrested. He said Mr Johnson-Sirleaf should have obtained permission from the Justice Minister before holding a political meeting in his constituency.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf told the meeting Saturday: "Every man should be willing to go to jail for what he believes in and has love for." "If you even have to lose your job for what you believe in, lose it," she told the crowded meeting in Buchanan. She assured the LAP members and sympathizers that the party was "still alive," was working hard for "a better future for all to enjoy." In another development Labour Minister John Mayson has accused the opposition parties of their "unwillingness to cooperate" with the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia. He said the attitude of the opposition parties was causing "confusion in the country," and was a key factor responsible for the poor performance of the national economy.

MALI

USSR Presents Construction, Medical Material

AB050934 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Government has presented a large consignment of medical equipment and materials for the construction and equipping of the [words indistinct] school. The presentation ceremony took place this morning in the presence of Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse, minister of public health and social affairs, and the USSR ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Yevgeniy Nersesov, along with their close associates. Speaking on the cooperation relations between Mali and the Soviet Union, the USSR ambassador said these will be further strengthened (?as well as) the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples. Replying to the Soviet ambassador to Mali, Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse said this ceremony marks an important stage in the [word indistinct] cooperation established between our two peoples for about 25 years now.

UDPM, Cuban Party Sign Cooperation Agreement

AB050943 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], signed a cooperation agreement this morning. The ceremony was presided on the Cuban side by His Excellency Eduardo Barbin Martin, Cuban ambassador to Mali, and the Malian side by (Sekou Moudou Traore), secretary for external relations of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC]. Under the cooperation agreement, which will cover a 2-year period, the two parties will strengthen their cooperation relations through the exchange of delegates to the congresses of the two parties; exchange of delegates of mass organizations of the two countries [words indistinct]. The two parties also agreed to regularly exchange information [words indistinct] against apartheid. For His Excellency Eduardo Barbin Martin, the signing of this agreement will (?further strengthen) the good relations between the UDPM and the PCC. For the BEC secretary for external relations, this cooperation agreement demonstrates the dynamic relations between the two parties.

Party Official Receives Burkinabe Minister, Others

AB072108 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The deputy secretary general of the party, General Amadou Baba Diarra, this morning at 0900 received on behalf of the head of state, the heads of delegation of countries and organizations invited to the Ninth Biennial Cultural Festival, 1986. Those received were: the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Watamou Lamien, the Niger minister of youth and suports, Major Toumba Boubacar, the secretary general of the ACCT [Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency], Paul Okumba, and the secretary general of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, Mr Amadou Lamine Ba. These guests were accompanied by Mr Bakary Traore, minister of sports, arts and culture.

On behalf of the head of state, General Amadou Baba Diarra thanked these personalities for having responded to the invitation of the Malian youths to this great cultural meeting. He explained the aims of the biennial festival, that is, the appreciation of the cultural heritage, the interaction of youths, and the deep reflection for a vigorous action toward the realization of development targets. After recalling that culture is at the beginning and the end of any development, General Amadou Baba Diarra expressed Mali's complete readiness to work for the triumph of unity and solidarity among all peoples, and favoring the exchange of experience in the area of youth activities.

Replying on behalf of the group of invited personalities, the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Lamien, stressed that Malian tradition has always accorded top priority to hospitality and brotherlinefs. This tradition has such a vitality that it has earned the admiration of every invited guest at the Biennial 86 Festival. The Burkinabe minister expressed their thanks to the Malian people, party and government for the invitation. Cradle of a rich civilization, the Malian example in the reevaluation of the cultural heritage is beneficial for several reasons, because it emphasizes the role of the youth in development matters and the necessity for union toward the total liberation of Africa, Mr Watamou Lamien concluded.

After the audience, the spokesman of the invited guests, the Burkinabe minister of information and culture, Mr Watama Lamien, stressed that Mali's example in the field of culture must be followed.

[Begin recording] [Lamien] What I have been able to see since my arrival in Bamako last Friday shows the great richness and variety of Malian culture. I must say that before coming here to Bamako, I was already more or less aware of the richness of the Malian culture, for the simple reason that several Malian artistic groups have already gave performances in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso over the years, and this gives an idea of what there is (?at the source.)

[Unidentified reporter] What about the fight for the independence of South Africa?

[Lamien] The theme which you chose for this biennial festival is a special theme, concerning the anti-apartheid struggle, and I think that the youth have been able to express through what we saw during the performances, this readiness to fight to make South Africa really independent, so that South Africa will be ruled by a regime which does not take into account the color of the skin. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Babangida Discusses Economy, Military Role

AB051124 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has charged the military to resolve the crisis of mission facing it as the protector of the state and the administrator of the political scene. He said now was the time for the military to determine whether it could continue to control the political scene and at the same time perform its traditional role of protecting the state.

Speaking at the graduation of students of course eight at the Commanding Staff College Jaji, Kaduna State, President Babangida criticized the common definition of leadership to mean only those at the helm of government activitieis, describing this as narrow. The president said that leadership must be seen from a wider perspective to give the society greater commitment to the cause of the nation. He pointed out that everyone had the same obligation to the survival and growth of the nation. President Babangida told the graduates that one factor that could lead to the great casualties in combat was poor leadership because of its destructive effects on group cohesion. He said that this was why cohesion must prevail within the corps of officers to ensure successive combat and the role of state administrative which the military was currently engaged in. President Babangida remarked that poor leadership at all levels was the surest way of not retaining cohesion, and this would pose a threat to peace and stability as destructive elements within the Armed Forces could exploit the situation. The president spoke on the economy and expressed optimism that things would get better. He, however, reemphasized the need for every citizen to make sacrifices in the interest of the economy. General Babangida told the officers that after 11 months in office, he could say categorically that there was no magic formula to improve the economy overnight. He urged them not to allow anybody to talk them into believing that there was such a potent formula.

President Babangida said the concern of the government on the political scene, was to evolve a society where every citizen would be free to seek and attain self-fulfillment within the limits of the law. He said the envisaged society would recognize the legitimate rights of people and accept the (?plurality) of thoughts and behavior.

Seventy-five students were presented with certificates at yesterday's ceremony; two of them were from Ghana, two from Zimbabwe, and one from Zambia. There were also two civilians from the Ministry of Defense.

As part of activities to mark the 10th anniversary of the college, President Babangida laid the foundation stone of the junior wing of the air faculty and commissioned the work production center. The institution has so far trained 1772 students. Major General Babangida has since returned to Abuja.

Chadian Opposition Leader Goukouni Arrives in Lagos

AB071528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The former Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, arrived in Lagos today on a brief visit to Nigeria. Mr Oueddei, who flew in aboard a Libyan jet, told correspondent at Murtala Muhammed Airport that he had come to confer with the authorities. Although he insisted that he is the legitimate leader of Chad, the former president told reporters that he will abide by whatever decisions reached by [Congolese] President Nguesso's committee on the Chadian crisis. Mr Oueddei said that the problem in his country could have now been over but for the uncompromising attitude of some dissidents. No federal government official was at the airport to receive him but some officials from the Libyan embassy in Lagos were on hand to welcome him.

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Liberia, Border

MB031700 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From "Focus on Africa"]

[Text] One of the prickly issues this week's ECOWAS summit tried to tacklewas relations between Sierra Leone and Liberia. They have been far from cordial recently with shooting incidents on the border, the perennial question of smuggling, and Liberia's allegation that Sierra Leone was somehow involved in the coup plot against Samuel Doe's government in Liberia. In Freetown, Rick Wells asked Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Abdul Kariam Koroma, how he saw the current state of relations:

[Begin recording] [Koroman] Well, frankly we do not like the situation that exists between us and Liberia. We have made it absolutely clear to many people here in this country and around the world that Sierra Leone's involvement in the situation in November in Liberia was zero from my government's point of view. We have tried to explain that as much as possible, and we do believe we have been understood in certain quarters. Now the borders still remain closed and that's a situation we do not like, but I can assure you that from our point of view we are ready to improve relations with Liberia any time our Liberian brothers and sisters are ready to accept a situation of normality that happened before, that existed before November.

[Wells] You say you definitely deny government involvement in the affair, but does that mean it's possible that Sierra Leone citizens were actually involved in the coup attempt without your knowledge?

[Koroma] People get themselves involved in the commerce, in the politics, in the activities of Liberia from Sierra Leone and vice versa, and we do not deny the possibility of Sierra Leoneans having got themselves involved in the events of 12 November in Monrovia. What we are saying is that government had no knowledge whatsoever of the involvement of Sierra Leonean nor are we in any way whatsoever a party to what happened.

[Wells] Do you expect to see the border reopening before long?

[Koroma] Well, I have been expecting that for, of course, some time now and I am a little surprised that it's still closed, but I do believe that both of us, Liberia and Sierra Leone, are looking forward to a much a closer and better understanding and subsequently opening of the border.

[Wells] Now, just on the subject of borders. President Momoh has said that he is going to launch a crackdown on smuggling to your neighboring countries. Smuggling of various goods here — gold, diamonds, petrol and so forth — which people can get good prices for in places like Guinea, for example. Now is that something that you are involved in with your counterparts in neighboring countries?

[Koroma] We talked about this with Conakry, about smuggling [word indistinct]. It's one of the things that really has undermined our economies. We buy these goods from overseas in hard, foreign currency and they are smuggled across our borders into neighboring countries and too often go to individuals' pockets. [end recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf

AB031347 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received late this morning Daouda Sow, speaker of the Senegalese parliament, and president of the International Association of French Language Parliamentarians. Daouda Sow, who was accompanied by Professor Mawusi (Vovor), speaker of the Togolese parliament, stated at the end of the audience that he was happy to be received by President Eyadema. He added that he was bearer of a message from President Abdou Diouf to head of state Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

[Begin Sow recording] I had the honor and the privilege to be received by the president of the republic. I am bearer of a written message from the president of the Republic of Senegal which I have just delivered. Essentially, this message concerns our fraternal friendship which is based on the strong fraternity between the two leaders of Senegal and Togo. This is a long-standing fraternity which has been consolidated through the years, and which the [words indistinct] will continue tg strengthen from year to year. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Comments on Southern Africa

MB041500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said yesterday that the military situation in southern Angola is quiet, but that the South African regular army might launch fresh attacks against Angolan military units at any moment. In a statement to the press after official talks with the Congolese head of state in Pointe Noire, the Angolan head of state announced that there is a massive concentration of troops and war materiel in northern Namibia and that South African troops are still stationed in Cunene Province in Angola. This leads to the conclusion that the threat of invasion still remains, he said. As our country is still at war and we are mobilized and aware that we must make every effort to defend our independence and territorial integrity, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic emphasized. On the South African attack against Namibe harbor in June, the supreme Angolan leader said that South Africa wanted to destroy that harbor to stop the supply of war materiel and foodstuffs to military units stationed in southern Angola and that at a later stage, South Africa envisaged a large-scale operation against Angolan armed forces.

Discussing the next OAU summit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that particular emphasis will be put on liberation issues in Africa through the search for measures that would speed up the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia and on the eradication of the apartheid regime in South Africa. The Angolan head of state also said that the OAU summit will debate, among other issues, Africa's economic development. This comes in the wake of a special meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York on the revitalization of Africa's economy.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos regretted the refusal by the EEC countries to impose sanctions against South Africa during their most recent meeting in The Hague. He said that that decision was linked to EEC economic interests in South Africa.

During his brief visit to the neighboring People's Republic of Congo, Comrade dos Santos held talks with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso within the framework of regular contacts between the two heads of state. The Angolan president visited the Angolan consulate in Pointe Noire, where he was entertained with traditional dances and songs by the Angolan community living in the region. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned home yesterday evening.

UNITA: 120 Government Troops Dead in New Offensive

MB071535 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Angolan UNITA rebels are claiming new victories in their war against government forces. In a statement issued in Lisbon, the rebel movement says in the past week it has captured a northeastern mining site and attacked government forces in the central province. It says 120 government troops were killed in the offensive, and a tank and helicopter were destroyed. The statement reports 13 UNITA soldiers killed and 74 wounded in the fighting. There has been no independent confirmation of the report.

KUP Reports Attack Killing Two Soldiers

MB080741 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 8 Jul (KUP) — UNITA armed forces attacked on 3 July a Toyota vehicle with license numberplate B-A43-7 on the Caxito-Ucua road in Luanda Province, a UNITA Operations Office source said. The same source added that two MPLA soldiers were killed and various items of military equipment siezed. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

MALAWI

Envoy Denies Support for Mozambique Resistance

MB071051 Dakar PANA in English 1010 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, 7 July (ZANA/PANA) — Malawi neither supports nor sympathises with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) Movement, contrary to allegations from certain quarters, Malawian High Commissioner to Zambia Walter Manonga said yesterday. Speaking at a reception held at his residence to mark Malawi's 22d independence annivesary, which was also attended by Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga, Manonga said the allegations were false and were aimed at damaging the good relationship which exists between his country and Mozambique.

He said: Malawi does not allow any type of action which might endanger the peace, security, and stability of her neighbours nor the use of her territory as a base of any organisation or group to launch violent acts of terrorism or aggression against her neighbours. Manonga said his country considers that it is political shortsightedness for any intelligent analyst to expect Malawi to assist an organisation which has been responsible for destroying and sabotaging the Beira and Nacala (?railway.) These lines have for years been traditional, cheapest and shortest to the outside world as far as transit traffic is concerned, therefore, the incessant allegations that Malawi is aiding bandits of the MNR are baseless and malicious, he said. He said the allegations constituted pyschological warfare by agents of forces in the international community which do not want to see friendship between Malawi and Mozambique.

Manonga said Malawi's policy, and her relations with the neighbouring countries have, ever since her independence, been that of good neighbourliness. He said the Malawi-Zambia relations continue on an upward trend, and this has created favourable conditions for the creation of the Zambia-Malawi permanent commission of cooperation and innumerable bilateral discussions.

Speaking on behalf of the Zambian Government, Chigaga, who is also minister of legal affairs and attorney general, said relations between the two countries were cordial, but he looked forward to the consolidation of the relationship for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE

Official Reportedly Says Malawi Backing MNR

MB071757 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Mozambique and Malawi have taken quite a dive. It all stems from an article by Victoria (Britten) in the London *Guardian*. She has just been in Maputo and she quotes Mozambique's Armed Forces chief, Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, as saying that Malawi was giving full backing to the MNR guerrillas in Mozambique, a claim dismissed by Malawi's ambassador in Maputo as malicious, false and negative. Robin White asked Victoria (Britten) exactly what Gen Mabote had said.

[Begin recording] [(Britten)] He said that Malawi is helping the South African-backed guerrillas materially, logistically and even to the point of allowing them to go in and out of the airport at Lilongwe and, therefore, have access to the rest of the world for propaganda purposes.

[White] Was he claiming that MNR troops actually come out of Malawi?
[(Britten)] Yes. He said that the MNR troops go down the rivers from Malawi in fairly large quantities and repeatedly, and that every time they are attacked in Zambezia by Frelimo troops, they run back into Malawi.

[White] Now, Malawi's response has been that the Mozambicans haven't actually got any evidence of this at all, haven't presented any evidence to the Malawi government. Now, did the general have evidence?
[(Britten)] The general didn't show me the evidence but the evidence is very well known, of the people who have gone in and out, of the kind of level of supplies that Malawi has been making available, and it is a completely open secret in every Frontline State.

[White] Has the Mozambique government protested before the Malawi Government?
[(Britten)] I believe they have secretly, and certainly in a rather veiled reference which, I think, started to get open reference when the Mozambican president was in Tokyo a month or more ago. He said for the first time that Malawi was being used by the rebels, but he carefully did not say the Malawi Government. But it was clear that this was for the first time Mozambique preparing itself for an open diplomatic showdown with Malawi.

[White] Now, in the (?past) you say that they kept quiet about their accusations against Malawi. Why have they now come out into the open?
[(Britten)] Well, I think that the level of usage of Malawi by the South Africans has attained such proportions that it becomes really impossible to keep quiet about an escalating situation. [end recording]

MAURITIUS

India's Gandhi Asks Dismantling of Diego Garcia Base

BK050856 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the second day of the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Port Louis today, India and Mauritius are to sign two agreements worth 10 crore rupees. One agreement will be to implement projects for joint shipping ventures and the other to help Mauritius buy equipment from India for small scale enterpreneurs. India had earlier given a credit of 30 crore rupees to Mauritius.

Speaking at a banquet in Port Louis last night, the prime minister said Mauritius enjoys enjoys a strategic position which is of great significance to peace in the Indian Ocean region. He called for dismantling of military bases in Diego Garcia and restoration of the Chagos archipelago to Mauritius. Mr Gandhi demanded an immediate implementation of the 1971 UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Addresses South African, Bilateral Issues

BK051704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
5 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has warned the international community that if apartheid is not ended peacefully in South Africa, the world might witness a worst bloodbath since Second World War. That, he said, means that mandatory sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria regime without any further delay. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing a special session of the Mauritius National Assembly in Port Louis today. He described the South African people's battle as a battle of the whole of humanity and declared that India stands solidly with them.

All India Radio's special correspondent, Manohar Takroo, says it was a historic occasion for the National Assembly, which had been called to a special session to hear Mr Gandhi's address. The privilege of addressing the assembly is extended to a few dignitaries. Among them had been Mrs Indira Gandhi, who addressed the house in August 1982. The first elected members of the house were sworn in 1886 and both the speaker of the assembly and the Mauritius prime minister, Mr Jugnauth, remarked there could be no better way to observe the centennial than to be addressed by the prime minister of the largest democracy in the world.

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr Gandhi told the Mauritian legislators that in South Africa there is a combination of the worst perfidy that has disfigured history mainly by racism, colonialism, militarism and tyranny. Namibia is held in throes in defiance of the expressed will of the international community.

Referring to the Indian Ocean, Mr Gandhi reaffirmed India's support to Mauritius in its demand for the restoration of its sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, which he said is Mauritian territory by right. The policy of having bases on foreign soil is an old imperialism in a new garb.

The prime minister said that people of India and Mauritius are bound by common experiences especially in the context of their diversity of race, language and religion. He spoke of the eternal value, which has guided India's leaders, and said that the world has never been in such dire need of tolerance as it is today. He said India will always be with Mauritius in building a prosperous and strong country and for a peaceful world community.

Later, the prime ministers of the two countries had a session of formal talks, at which the international situation and measures to foster closer ties were discussed. Among those present from the Indian side were the external affairs minister, Mr Shiv Shankar; the minister of state, Mr Eduardo Faleiro; and the minister of state for personnel and administrative reforms, Mr Chidambaram. On the occasion, two agreements for a credit of 5 crore rupees each were signed.

Mr Jugnauth hosted a lunch in honor of the prime minister. Later, addressing a news conference the prime minister said the idea of sanctions is not to damage the interest of the Commonwealth members but to bring round South Africa to abolish apatheid. He said a Commonwealth package will have to be prepared to help countries which will be adversely affected by the sanctions when the Commonwealth asks member countries to impose them against South Africa. The issue will be examined at next month's mini-Commonwealth summit in London when the report of the Eminent Persons Group is considered.

Briefing newsmen about the 90 minutes of talks between the two prime ministers, an official spokesman said a number of areas for increased bilateral cooperation were considered. Among these are fisheries, agro-industries, more training facilities for Mauritians, and assistance in running air services of Mauritius. The joint commission will examine these matters further. Also a Mauritian team has been invited to come to India in September for detailed discussion. The reports of the news conference are still coming in.

SOUTH AFRICA

UK Foreign Secretary Howe Postpones Visit

LD071228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1311 GMT 7 Jul 86

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has postponed his planned visit to South Africa this week because the authorities there said the dates were not convenient. But Sir Geoffrey will fly to Zambia and Zimbabwe tomorrow night for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in Harare. He will fly out immediately after addressing the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The Pretoria government has proposed alternative dates later this month for a meeting between Sir Geoffrey and President P.W. Botha in South Africa and these are now under consideration. A Foreign Office spokesman said they were "hopeful" that the two governments could agree a mutually convenient date. Announcing the move today, the Foreign Office said: "Sir Geoffrey is determined to make an early start to his mission. The search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to South Africa's problems is too important and urgent for any other approach."

Pik Botha Said in Contact

MB071834 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In a statement which has just reached the studio, a spokesman in the office of the minister of foreign affairs says that discussions between the Governments of South Africa and Britain will provide an opportunity to consider important issues. The spokesman said that Minister Pik Botha and Sir Geoffrey Howe are at present in contact with each other and an announcement on a date for a meeting will be made shortly. The spokesman said that there is mutual understanding between the two countries of problems facing the determination of the date for such a meeting.

ANC Says Meeting With Howe 'Waste of Time'

MB081313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The ANC says it will not be meeting with the British foreign secretary when he arrives in Zambia tomorrow. This is despite earlier reports indicating that the ANC were in favor of meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe. Here is IRN's [Independent Radio News] Howard Barrell

[Barrell] Sir Geoffrey Howe let it be known in London this week he would be prepared to meet with ANC leaders. This was to have been the highest level of contact between the British Government and the ANC. But an ANC spokesman said in Lusaka today the ANC Would not be meeting the British foreign secretary. A meeting between the ANC and Sir Geoffrey would be a waste of time, the ANC spokesman said. Other black South African leaders have also declined to meet the foreign secretary. Sir Geoffrey arrives in Lusaka tomorrow morning, has a brief stopover in Zimbabwe later in the day, and is then expected to fly on to Mozambique.

Indoor Meetings Banned in Johannesburg

MB071538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Student representative councils and many well-known organisations were today banned from holding any indoor "gathering" in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort, in terms of the emergency regulations. Soweto divisional police commissioner Gideon Laubscher promulgated orders in today's *Government Gazette* that he affected organisations may not hold gatherings in buildings, and that no-one may disseminate a notice about such a meeting.

Organisations are therefore, by implication, prevented from calling press conferences and will have to brief journalists individually. Moreover, in terms of previous orders, statements from some of these organisations may only be published in certain parts of the country.

The organisations affected are: the student representative councils of any school, college or university, Azanian National Youth Unity, Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organization, Black Students Society, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa, Congress of South African Trade Unions, Council of Unions of South Africa, Detainees Parents Support Committee, Education Charter Campaign Committee, Federation of Residents Association, Federation of South African Women, Federation of Transvaal Women Association (SIC), General and Allied Workers Union, Health Workers Association, Lenasia Students Congress, Lenasia Youth League, Lenz Solidarity Group, Media Workers Association of South Africa, Metal and Allied Workers Union, National Education Crisis Committee, National Education Union of South Africa, National Union of Mine Workers, Release Manddela Campaign, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, Soweto Students Congress, Soweto Youth Congress, The Call of Islam, Transvaal Indian Congress, United Democratic Front, Young Christian Students, and Young Christian Workers.

"Customary" restrictions were also placed today on funerals in six northern Cape townships by divisional police commissioner Johannes de Beer. According to a notice in the gazette, the townships are located in the magisterial districts of Warrenton, De Aar, Prieska, Upington, Kimberley and Vryburg. The restrictions include a ban on public address systems, banners and flags, and on who may act as speakers at ceremonies.

'Dramatic Changes' in Group Areas Act Expected

MB071531 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town — Dramatic changes to the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act are to be made in the next few months. The President's Council is expected to report to the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, on both measures during the first week of August. This would place the removal of discriminatory aspects of the two laws on the agenda of the National Party's federal congress to be opened in Durban by Mr Botha on August 12. There has been strong pressure from within the National Party for substantial amendments to the Group Areas Act and the possible scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act. A number of hints in this direction have been given by cabinet ministers in parliament this year. In particular there is a demand by a lobby within the National Party for amenities paid for by public funds to be available to all members of the public.

The President's Council has already rejected the idea of "local option" in regard to opening central business districts, CBD's. It stated last year that a citizen's right should not be subject to the prejudices of some people in certain cities and towns. According to Government sources, the Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the President's Council, headed by Dr A.J.G. Oosthuizen, has completed a year-long study of land use in South Africa and drawn up its report. The report will now be edited, translated and printed in both official languages for presentation to council as a whole. *The Citizen* learned yesterday that the report could be expected before the August federal congress of the National Party. Last year, the same committee recommended the scrapping of influx control and pass laws and the creation of uniform identity document for all as the basis for a new policy of "constructive urbanization." These laws came into effect on July 1.

Instead of referring to the Group Areas Act in residential areas, the committee referred to "the existence of group related settlements in urban areas." As one of the major goals of the urbanisation strategy, the committee called for "the removal of discriminatory and negative measures in respect of Black citizens fof South Africa as far as urbanisation is concerned, with recognition of civil rights and liberties." The Committee for Economic Affairs took the matter further in a later report which identified the Black Administration Act, Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Community Development Act and the Black Community Development Act as requiring study because they were to some extent discriminatory. White businessmen do not regard the 1966 Group Areas Act as a serious restriction on business development whereas the other population groups would "most definitely emphasise this as a major curb on their development," the Economic Affairs Committee said. "Access to markets is a fundamental precondition for participation in economic activity, and any restriction of access would represent an overriding inhibition on the developments of small business.

To all Asians, Blacks and Coloureds, the Group Areas Act is a fundamental problem because it restricts their right to establish and operate business concerns in the economically dominant areas of the country. The Group Areas Act as it affects the economic activities of Asian, Black and Coloured entrepreneurs is in direct conflict with the objective of increasing the participation of economically less developed communities in the economy and of improving their perception of the merits of a free market system."

The recently introduced system of free training areas in open CBD's was recommended by the Riekert Commission and endorsed by the President's Council. But the council did not agree with the idea that there should be "local option" in the opening of CBD's. "It could work against the economic participation of Asian, Black, and Coloured business communities in those towns and cities where attitudes are not sympathetic to the accommodation in business of these communities. The committee wishes to point out that in an economically integrated society the economy is indivisable and group restriction on access to business can hardly be regarded as being in the best interests of society as a whole and of the developing communities in particular," the committee said.

Commentary on Business Call for Mandela Release

MB080532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Political Realism"]

[Text] The world of big business in South Africa is going through hectic times. Even before the declaration of a state of emergency it had been selected as a target in radical politics: strikes, sit-ins, stayaways and boycotts were being held. More recently certain trade unions have been putting pressure on companies through intensified action so that they in their turn could apply pressure on the authorities. So it is not surprising that businessmen in general have become more politically conscious, with some going so far as to start propagating particular political actions. Business involvement in politics is of course as natural as is that of any other interest group. That they should be continually engaged in drawing to the attention of the politicians their problems and suggested solutions — that is, in promoting their special interests — is a normal aspect of the democratic process. But it must be equally clear that the process also requires that any such representations must be evaluated in terms of the national interest and especially of their realism in that broader context.

This is the criterion which has to be applied to a call by eight leading businessmen for the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC, and negotiations with the ANC. Given the declared standpoint of Mandela and the ANC leadership, how realistic is the demand? It is one thing for individuals and groups overseas to adopt this as their rallying cry, in the hope that it might provide some kind of breakthrough. For South Africans, who would have to live with the results, any such action could only be justified by the strong probability that those concerned would be prepared to take part peacefully in democratic negotiations — that they would at least not hinder or even try to destroy democratic reform. In fact of course the probability — the virtual certainty — is that the result would be the opposite. Even an advocate of Mandela's release like William Deedes, former editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, speaks of the dilemma it poses. Writing in the *Sunday Times* he states: "In all honesty, it cannot be denied that Mandela's release would give rise to a huge law and order problem."

The ANC's commitment to violence as a political instrument and its rejection of the compromises inherent in the negotiating process have been so often stated that there can hardly still be circles in which they are not known. Those who would excuse ANC violence by claiming that it tends to avoid soft targets should try to explain the 13 terrorist bombings of the past four weeks. They were aimed specifically at civilians and were designed to kill and injure as many as possible. According to the Institute of Strategic Studies in Pretoria, terrorist incidents aimed against heard targets have declined dramatically since September 1984 (when the organised political violence was escalated) while those against soft targets have increased by nearly 2000 per cent yearly. Such are the realities that have to be taken into account when questions about Mandela and the ANC are raised. When demands are made for releasing one and negotiating with the other, those making the demands need to show how this can be reconciled with the national goals of securing stability, promoting development and broadening democracy.

Tutu Scheduled To Meet P.W. Botha 21 July

MB080811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg July 8, SAPA — The Anglican archibishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, is to meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria on July 21. This was confirmed in Johannesburg today by a spokesman for the bishop's office. The meeting had been agreed on by the state president yesterday, the spokesman said. Mr Botha's office ysterday refused to confirm or deny the discussions, saying it was not policy to comment on the president's meetings until they had taken place.

ANC's Nzo Evaluates Role of Violence, Buthelezi

AB061705 Dakar PANA in English 1116 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, 6 July (PANA) — The following is a exclusive interview granted the *Pan-Africa News Agency* [PANA] by the African National Congress (ANC) secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, on 4 July at the liberation movement's Lusaka headquarters.

PANA: There has been a spate of bombings in South Africa since the authorities there imposed the current state of emergency. Are these bombings a response to the increased state violence against black South Africans?
Nzo: The increased armed actions by our military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) are a clear indication that we are persuing our programme no matter how vicious the enemy has become. These actions have indeed literally spread throughout the country to show very clearly that our military wing is rooted among the people of South Africa. Since 1986 has been declared the "Year of Umkhonto we Sizwe" by the National Executive Committee of the ANC, we can obviously expect even more similar armed actions by our military wing as a logical reaffirmation of our strategy and tactics.

PANA: The current state of emergency in South Africa imposed by the Pretoria regime appears to have more stringent measures. There is a general clampdown on the media, arrest and detentions of leading activists and sweeping powers have been granted to the police and army. Has this particular state of emergency succeeded in crushing the black resistance in the country?
Nzo: The current state of emergency is proof, if any is required, that the apartheid regime, feeling power slipping out of its hands, is getting increasingly desperate. Like all other fascist regimes throughout the world, it resorts to extreme measures to defend its dying system. But despite its viciousness it has failed to muzzle the revolutionary activities of our people. The regime cannot hide the fact that since its imposition of the current state of emergency, mass activities, including armed actions by our military wing, have intensified more than ever before.

PANA: What is your comment on media reports that Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zululand Bantustan chief, enjoys support in the black urban areas of South Africa? The assertions emanate from reports that despite the blanket ban on rallies and outdoor meetings — he has been able recently to hold a huge rally at a Soweto amphitheatre (Jabulani Stadium).

Nzo: Gatsha Buthelezi has demonstrated very clearly that his role is counter-revolutionary. It is well knwon that he has given himself the task of assisting the apartheid regime in its futile effort to destory the democratic movement. His consistent opposition to the people's call for mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime is a further indication of his treacherous activities against the people of our country. In the main, the rally that he has recently held in Soweto was not attended by the residents of Soweto, but by the stick-wielding Impis that he has imported into the area from remote areas in Natal. The idea was to deceive the international public through pictures taken by the media. The media reports therefore gave a impression of the real situation.

PANA: Recently, reports filtering out of South Africa have said Gatsha Buthelezi has been advised by the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela to meet your organization in Lusaka. Following the reports, PANA has received information that Mandela has sent a message to the ANC as his response to Buthelezi's request. What did Mandela say in his message?
Nzo: First of all, Nelson Mandela has refused to meet Gatsha Buthelezi as he had sought permission from the apartheid regime to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town. Mandela told Buthelezi through his family lawyer, that he would only meet him under the following conditions:
— That he (Mandela) and all other political prisoners are released from prison and
— all exiled leaders of the ANC must be present inside South Africa before such a meeting can take place.

The ANC leader, however, said to him (Buthelezi) that if he felt like it, he could in the interim go and meet ANC leadership in exile. But then, whether the ANC leadership in exile would be prepared to meet Buthelezi is another question. It cannot be decided by the ANC in Lusaka alone, but has to be decided upon by the entire democratic movement of our people inside the country because the crimes he has committed has not only been against the ANC, but against the whole black nation of our country.

PANA: Are the street committees that have recently emerged in the various townships around South Africa initiated by black community organizations — i.e. independent of the ANC — are they formations of your liberation organization?
Nzo: The ANC has from 1985 called upon the people of our country to make South Africa ungovernable and apartheid unworkable. Since this call was made, one apartheid structure after another has collapsed in the country. The emergence of the street committees that have started to undertake functions of embryonic people's power, is clearly a logical continuation of the ANC call. We hope to move from ungovernability to people's power through such structures.

PANA: After hardening its attitude towards the ANC for a long time, the Reagan administration has recently shown overtures that it would like to seek contact with your organization. What are the feelings of the ANC on this matter?
Nzo: We shall wait and see what the Reagan administration has to say on this matter. But then, our policy remains very clear and steadfast, and that is, we continue to reiterate our call for everybody to impose mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. We believe the solution to the South African political conflict will come from the people of our country themselves and not from any other formula.

Le Grange Visits Victims of Silverton Bombing

MB071727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Although three whites had been killed and 84 injured in the latest series of explosions countrywide, leaders of other population groups should take note of the number of blacks, coloureds and Asians who were also injured, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Speaking after visiting victims of Friday's explosion at Siliverton, he said the fact that 27 blacks, nine coloureds and two Asians had also been injured in blasts recently, showed the African National Congress policy was to commit deeds of terror against any person, regardless of race or age. Mr le Grange was accompanied on his bedside visits by the commissioner of police, Gen Johann Coetzee, and Maj Gen Bert Wandrag, chief of the SAP's reaction units. The minister conveyed the government's and his personal sympathies to the victims of the Silverton blast and assured them the police "are doing everything in their power to catch those guilty of this cowardly deed. The violent ANC murderers are in no way concerned about who is killed or injured in their murderous attacks," he said.

Information Bureau Reports Empangeni Skirmish

MB071432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Three "suspected African National Congress terrorists" were shot dead and one was arrested in a skirmish with polcie in the KwaDlangeswa district near Empangeni in Natal yesterday afternoon, according to the Bureau for Inforamtion in Pretoria today. Spokeswoman Miss Ronell Henning said at the daily briefing that police had received prior information about the whereabouts of the alleged terrorists and that, upon investigation, shots were fired at them at about 2pm. Police returned fire, killing three men. No police were injured but a police dog was seriously injured. One "suspected terrorist" was arrested and a quantity of Soviet-manufactured arms and ammunition were seized. Miss Henning said these included two AK-47 rifles, two limpet mines, eight hand grenades, five detonators, two timing devices, three AK-47 rounds of ammunition, and three AK-47 magazines.

Gencor Says 15 Miners Killed in Faction Fighting

MB071011 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The General Mining Union Corporation [Gencor] says 15 miners have been killed in faction fights at a Welkom gold mine. The Gencor report says the 15 were killed at the No 4 shaft hostel at the St Helena Gold Mine over the weekend. They say trouble erupted after the fatal stabbing of a man on Saturday night. Thirteen miners are reported to have been injured and are being treated at the mine's hospital. Security personnel are said to have restored calm at the hostel.

5500 Orange Free State Miners on Strike

MB071419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 7, SAPA — According to a De Beers spokesman, 5500 workers at the Free State Geduld Mine are on strike — the fifth mine to be hit by industrial action over detentions of unionists. The mines number seven shaft had been closed last night as a result of a go-slow by about 3000 workes, he said. He added that a further 2500 workers were on a go-slow at the still-operative number four shaft, bringing to 5500 the workers invovled in industrial action at the mine. "Management and NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] are discussing ways of resolving the problems at the two shafts," the company spokesman said.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said he believed the total figure of workers involved in industrial action at the mine "is closer to 8000." Although De Beers could not give a reason for the action, NUM said it was over the "detention of union leadership." The entire black workforce of about 1950 workers at four of De Beers diamond mines in Kemberley — the De Beers mine, the Dutoitspan mine, the Bultfontein mine and the Wesselton mine — have been on strike over the detention of the union leaders since last Thursday, but according to the De Beers spokesman, there has been a "partial return to work." He said that one third of the black workforce had returned to work and "discussions are continuing."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

7 July

MB071306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report for the period 0600 July 6 to 0600 July 7 as supplied by the Bureau of Information, Pretoria:

"The weekend was, as far as unrest-related incidents are concerned, relatively quiet. Six of the injured in Friday's explosion in Silverton, Pretoria are still being treated in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital while three are being treated in the Kalafong Hosptial. Their condition can be ascertained from the respective hospitals.

"At about 21h00 last night the police in KwaZekele near Port Elizabeth discovered five bodies in a partially burned down house in the township. Three of the bodies were found in the lounge of the house while another two were found in the kitchen with tyres on top of them. The deceased have not been identified yet and no further information regarding the incident is available at this stage.

"At 20h15 last night a group of blacks stoned a security force vehicle in Daantjie Trust near Nelspruit. The security forces retaliated and a black man was fatally wounded."

Report ends.

8 July

MB081306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 8, SAPA — The Bureau for Information situation report on the twenty-four hours between 06h00 yesterday and 06h00 today follows. It has been confirmed that a Soviet-made limpet-mine caused the Silverton (Pretoria) explosion, the Bureau for Information said today.

"The number of unrest-related incidents remains low," the bureau said in its situation report.

"At 20h15 last night a shot was fired from among a group of about 20 people at a patrolling municipal policeman in Orlando-East, Soweto. The policeman was not injured. He fired a round with his shotgun, fatally wounding a black man in the chest. The dead man has not yet been identified. A 9MM Star pistol was found near his body.

"The 20-year old Mr Vuyisile Landu of 3 O-Street, Grahamstown is being treated in a local hospital after an unknown number of coloureds attacked him and attempted to necklace him with a tyre at 20h00 last night near Grahamstown. He managed to escape and was taken to the nearest police station by an unknown individual. He is in a serious condition. No arrests have yet been made."

Ends.

Detained Nun Reportedly Assaulted Policeman

MB071820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, July 7, SAPA — A Catholic nun was arrested and detained after assaulting a policeman and swearing obscenely at him, the policeman alleged in papers today before the Cape Town Supreme Court. The account given by the policeman concerned, Constable Marius Nel of the riot squad, started by describing the demeanour of the mourners as "aggressive and provocative." He also said he saw a white nun, not Sister Clare, "organising" a group of mourners. He said when an order to disperse the mourners was given by Capt Jacob Johannes Oosthuizen, he concentrated on a black youth with an eye-catching cap on his head and chased him. "I caught up with him and hit him with a quirt. Then he turned round and tried to shelter behind a woman standing on the sidepath. I caught up with him again and hit him once or twice in an attempt to force him back into the street. While I was delivering these blows, I felt someone grabbing me from behind and in the next moment grabbing the quirt in my hand. I saw it was a white nun (who I later established was the detainee) and seeing she was hindering me I pulled my quirt away from her and pushed her away with my other hand. The black youth was still trying to shelter behind the woman and I tried again to get at him with the quirt but while I was trying to hit him the detainee started to hit me with her fist on my left shoulder and that area and said are you f---ing crazy? I again tried to push her away and saw that the man had started to run away."

Const Nel said he was then instructed by Capt Oosthuizen to arrest the nun who "assaulted" him. Capt Oosthuizen said in affidavit that in the affidavit of an eye-witness, Miss Girlie Joja, "the impression is created that members under my control simply began striking out left and right like madmen in a sadistic manner." Denying this and supporting Const Nel's claim that he was assaulted by Sister Clare, Cap Oosthuizen noted the use of quirts "is one of the least violent means of unrest control."

The captain said only two people were arrested on this occasion, although Sister Aine — a colleague of Sister Clare — said she saw three women and a disabled deaf mute being held in a casspir. Sister Aine said the mute person was crying uncontrollably and she was outraged and rebuked "persons in brown clothing on top of the casspir." She said: "May God forgive you because no-one else can."

Capt Oosthuizen denied that a deaf mute was ever held in a casspir and said he found "this whole story of a deaf and dumb person very strange." The "deaf and dumb person," Mr Zolile Doweni, filed an affidavit in support of the application and was in court today. Mr Justice Robin Marais said he hoped to give judgement on the application tomorrow.

31 Killed in Factional Fighting in Natal

MB080934 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At least 31 tribal warriors have been killed in a clash between rival factions near (Ndwedwe), north of the Valley of a Thousand Hills. Police say an unknown number of others have been injured. A police spokesman says the trouble started when the impi [Zulu regiment] of one chief is alleged to have attacked a group loyal to a second chief killing six tribesmen. The group staged a counter-attack, shooting and hacking to death 25 members of the raiding impi. Police say the fighting is taking place in a very hilly, inaccessible area that it is difficult to reach. It is understood the first attack was in retaliation for an earlier assault on members of the clan.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Results of Unrest

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 5 July notes in an editorial on page 12 that blood transfusion services are short of blood and says "it is just one more side effect of nearly two years of unrest." "Recently a petrol bomb was thrown — pointlessly, but as it happens unsucessfully — at a mobile blood unit in Soweto." Similar stories emerge all over the country. "Everyone's quality of life has suffered — whether they are whites in fear of bombs in shopping centres or blacks living amid daily terrors of brutality from 'comrades' or other armed groups." Under ordinary circumstances the end of influx controls would have been marked as a historic occasion, but it "passed with scarcely even a muffled cheer because of the prevailing anger and the preoccupation with extreme solutions." Although the sociopolitical climate could improve, "to bring that about will require acts of vision, courage and genuine commitment to a shared political future."

Ruler of Law

Rex Gibson says in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page that the modern dictator's version of the slogan of absolute power corrupting is that absolute power is absolutely wonderful. For example, the government has forced through security laws through a nondemocratic process giving it the power to declare an emergency any place it wants. True, emergency situations sometimes require emergency powers. However, this act incorporates emergency powers into ordinary law. A crucial paragraph in the law says that no courts will be competent to judge the validity of any proclamation under it, which puts the president and cabinet above the courts and therefore above the rule of law. A crucial paragraph in the law says that no courts will be competent to judge the validity of any proclamation under it, which puts the president and cabinet above the courts and therefore above the rule of law. This is an example of absolute power being absolutely wonderful, to the rulers.

Government Growth

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun says that with the appointment of new political representatives for own affairs at the regional level — which "according to one high-placed official" could "be known as assistant ministers," acting as representatives of ministers in major centers — it is clear that "the largest growth industry in the country these days is top jobs in government." These new officials would be equal to the new regional members of the executive committee or equal to deputy ministers in the central government. The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] research department has already shown that the republic has a huge number of high level officials when you count in all the homelands as well as the regional bodies. PFP leader Colin Eglin has warned that the country is being dragged down by a government which " 'just grows and grows to the extent that it has become the biggest growth industry in the country today.' "

Prison Overcrowding

"Two doctors who visited prisons in the Eastern and Western Cape have urged, in a strongly-worded report, that children not be held in jail," Martine Barker reports from Cape Town in Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 4-10 July on page 3. The doctors said that "unless the system of incarcerating children is completely changed, South Africa faces the 'chilling prospect' of a generation of young blacks who 'no longer believe in the way justice is practised by authority.' " "All prisons they saw were overcrowded — even through their visit came just after the Republic Day amnesty in May." The doctors said that cells for 30 to 40 people had only one toilet and that food requirements were inadequate for children, who needed more nourishment.

SACC Detentions

"The South African Council of Churches (SACC) began its national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, last week with a resolution to continue its work as normal despite Emergency restrictions. The resolution was in vain," Pat Sidley reports on page 4. "At least 50 people associated with the SACC had been detained, some of them delegates to the conference. By the end of the conference, more had been detained, including one of the more important office-bearers, two of whose family members had also been detained." Delegates also feared their "normal" statements could be interpreted as "subversive."

Deaths in KwaNdebele

"Eyewitnesses have reported the deaths of at least seven people — and possibly as many as 16 — at the hands of the notorious Mbhokoto vigilantes at Tweefontein in KwaNdebele on June 12, the day the State of Emergency was declared," Pat Sidley reports on page 5. "Rumours of many more dead and up to 70 injured are circulating in the small besieged homeland." The Bureau of Information denied any evidence of the deaths. Many reports of the atrocity blame Mbhokoto and one KwaNdebele cabinet minister and also indicate other participants, although details cannot be published due to emergency regulations.

ANC Authority Comments

Witwatersrand University Professor Tom Lodge, an authority on the ANC, writes on page 7 that "the two recent limpet mine attacks in Johannesburg's business district were certainly intended to inflict civilian casualties." These were clearly not instances of civilians caught in a "cross-fire," and appear to "controvert post-Kabwe conference African National Congress statements that the organisation would not make the killing of civilians a tactical objective," although it is possible that they might be carried out by "units acting out of discipline" and therefore do not represent a change in ANC policy. If the strategy has changed, it is clearly not moral. However, a case can be made that all such conflict is immoral. In strategic and political terms, it can be argued that such a strategy is wrong because "historically the evidence suggests terrorist strategies have been unsuccessful." Second, politically, one can argue that South Africa is not a colonial society but the "domestic 'settler' population" will be crucially involved in the decision as to whether to "capitulate to the forces of national liberation." In this regard, the ANC would therefore need white support and the best way to get this is not bombing white targets. Third, the ANC has heretofore fought a clean war which is a good test of its ideological integrity. "now they are becoming corrupted by the way the other side chooses to defend an immoral social order."

UDF Official Interviewed

On page 9, Gavin Evans interviews United Democratic Front [UDF] Acting Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe in an article heavily restricted due to the emergency regulations. Asked if the UDF has managed to keep operating despite the emergency, Morobe says that although UDF activities have been affected, because the last emergency was aimed at the organisation, this time "we have been able to adapt to some extent." One reason is that many members remained "semi-underground" even after the last emergency was lifted, and there were not many officials around when the police raided the second time. However, the UDF is not an underground organization, and its public activities have been disrupted. On the question of why the emergency was called, much of the answer is censored, but he also notes that the May Day stayaway indicated "the struggle had reached a new stage" and had isolated the government. Also important was the fragmentation in the white power block and the deterioration of the economy. On the question of the effect of the emergency on the UDF's ability to operate legally, he says the UDF will take every step to fight for its legal existence. "We see the main thrust of our work as organising and mobilising the masses. We are not going to run away from the task." On black-on-black violence, he rejects the concept and says that all violence stems from the apartheid system. On whether a Beirut situation could develop, he says that opinion in the black community is not one of doom but of feeling that liberation is near. In the townships, the structures of apartheid have been ended and people have formed their own alternative structures. On prospects for talks, he says there are few people who believe that "the government is prepared to hold discussions or negotiations with the true leaders of the people." He questions whether the UDF would meet with British Foreign Secretary Howe and said that the organization saw no real difference between Chief Buthelezi and the government.

Theory of Power

Political scientist Mark Swilling discusses on pages 12 and 13 the government's new regional development scheme. He says the government's approach is one of a revolution from the top, when the elites attempt to force significant social change from the top, coupling reform to preempt revolution with large doses of repression. It is recognized at both the municipal and regional level that rule cannot be based on separate racial groups and the new government structures will be multiracial. Urbanization will be permitted but also will be controlled. Eight or nine "development regions" will be the basis of this new structure, whose task will be to rationalize the overlapping functions of the previous racially divided structures. The question is whether it will work. "The entire edifice is being built on the assumption that with enough repression, reforms from above can be forces down the throats of the black majority. The reality of political conflict over the last 10 years would suggest the opposite to be true. Repression fuels greater resistance which in turn makes it increasingly difficult for the state to proceed with reforms that require at least a minimum of black support." In the end, "all-party negotiations over the transfer of power to the majority will have to take place." Anything less is bound to fail.

Hard Facts for White Establishment

"As Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe prepares for his 'last chance' visit to South Africa next week, the white establishment here desperately needs to face some hard facts," says John D'Oliveira in the "Cross Purposes" column on page 11 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 6 July. The first fact is that "tougher international sanctions are inevitable" if the South African government cannot convince Sir Geoffrey that some "dramatic, positive moves are in the offing." The second fact is that the government needs to convince its own business community "that it has a much more effective plan than the present one for gaining black support." Thirdly, nobody in the country "will enjoy reasonable long-term safety until the vast majority of our citizens are agreed on the system of government to which they must submit." Fourthly, "any attempt to fight to the 'bitter end' must end in disaster" as there will be opposition from compatriots, neighbors and the international community determined to "help put an end to white rule in South Africa." The fifth and sixth hard facts are that the ANC is "gaining increased credibility with conservative governments which were once considered South Africa's most important western allies," and the ANC can only be defeated "after it is unbanned, after its leaders are released from prison and after it is allowed to participate freely in the political process in South Africa." The final hard fact is that "no amount of juggling with the currently fashionable concepts of 'own affairs' and 'general affairs' will convince South

Africa's black majority (and the rest of the world) that blacks in this country will be getting a fair deal." The government cannot "afford to send Sir Geoffrey Howe home empty-handed." It should tell him that "if the ANC is prepared to suspend violence, the South African Government will unban the organisation, release Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders from prison and start unconditional discussions with the ANC on the practical steps that need to be taken to end violence in the townships and the rest of the country — and the steps that should be taken for long-term peace and stability."

'Obstinate Reaction' to Sanctions

The page 14 editorial says the government is showing "dangerous signs of bravado now that its obstinate reaction to mounting international political protest brings stepped-up international sanctions ever closer." Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's "defiant speech" in Witbank where he was "virtually signalling the Government's acquiescence in the introduction of tough new measures" it says "it is all very well to put on this 'do what you may' front, but it only helps to obscure in a cloud of emotionalism the very real problem that sanctions pose for the country." "The message for the world in that reaction is that sanctions threats can be seen to be causing a hardening of attitudes, not a renewed attempt at speeding up reform." Perhaps, Mr Botha would like to persuade Nationalist supporters, "South Africa can survive sanctions and even show the world the country will not be 'made soft,' " or perhaps Botha "would like to call the bluff on those countries which enthusiastically threaten sanctions but would quail before the full implications to themselves of actually applying them." However he should be aware of the "very real danger that would be done to the country's economy and to group attitudes. Brazening out sanctions can only mean serious economic degeneration, increased polarisation and violence, and a slide to the brink of the chasm. It is the politics of the irresponsible, not of the true statesman."

Rescue Mission for Frontline States

"Saving South Africa's neighbours from the fallout from economic sanctions against the Republic would involve the biggest international rescue mission ever undertaken," says Gerald L'Ange on the same page. "It might have to provide substantial logistical and economic aid to as many as eight countries over a period of several years" involving an "airlift far bigger than the historic Berlin airlift of 1948." The international rescue mission would also have to find ways to compensate neighboring states for other possible losses such as the earnings of the migrant workers in the South African mining and other industries. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland would also suffer a loss in revenue as a major portion of their revenue comes from their "share of the tariffs from the South African Customs Union, of which South Africa is the major partner." The dependence of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and southern Mozambique on South Africa for electric power is another critical area. However, the major vulnerability of the neighboring countries is in transport of imports and exports through South Africa. "Even if alternative transport routes were developed South Africa's neighbors would need compensation for the loss of the South African market." "Sanctions could also deprive the region of technology, finance and investment from South Africa for which substitutes would be difficult to find." An international rescue operation would also find it difficult to "replace the economic spinoff South Africa's neighbours get from foreign investment in the Republic that would not be diverted to any neighbouring country." "Comprehensive sanctions are unlikely but even selective measures would create severe problems for international efforts to soften the blow against neighbouring countries."

Lack of 'Foreign Confidence'

Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's speech at Witbank where he said that "further economic sanctions were inevitable and that the sooner they were implemented the sooner South Africa could show the world that sanctions and boycotts would not 'finish' the country," John D'Oliveira writes on the same page that "no country which aspires to being a modern, developed, Christian democracy can live in isolation." D'Oliveira continues that "South Africa's prosperity and its security ultimately on its trading ability, on its ability to attract foreign investment, foreign skills and foreign technology." As it was "largely the sudden collapse of foreign confidence in South Africa that slashed the value of the rand, boosted inflation, brought the country to the brink of international bankruptcy, forced thousands of South African enterprises into liquidation, flung hundreds of thousands of people into unemployment and fanned the flames of violent revolution," the imposition of sanctions by the West "will reflect a further erosion of confidence in South Africa." Certain elements in the international community "want to punish South Africa for its 'racism' " and others "will be forced by international and domestic opinion to embark on a sanctions campaign against South Africa." "Unfortunately, neither sanctions nor the South African Government's defiant reaction to sanctions will ease our country's transition from minority to majority rule." "Defiance, threats of punitive action against neighbouring states' warnings that we might be forced to default on our international commitments and extra-territorial excursions by our Defense Forces will only aggravate the situation — possibly severely."

Government by Consensus

Political correspondent David Braun says in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on page 25 that the "swearing-in this week of the 20 new members of the provincial executive committees (MECS) ushered in a new phase in the Government's consensus system." Even though the government says the news system is an "extension of consensus power-sharing to all race groups at the second tier of administration" its critics say that it is a "further concentration of power in the hands of the whites — and particularly, in those of the white State President." Even though half the MECS are not white and include "three black people who will co-govern all the people in the provinces, including whites," because the administrators "are all white and appointees of the State President, the decisions are likely to be heavily influenced, of not dictated, by Government policy and requirements." The new MECS become "agents of the central Government, and what consensus there is restricted to the opinions of the MECS representative of the coloured, black and Indian race groups." Referring to the tricameral system, Braun says it left the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates "somewhat disillusioned" with the "Government-style" consensus in the security bills. Yet, "with all its flaws, the tricameral system has allowed a degree of legislation and government by consensus. There have been a number of small victories for the coloureds and Indians in many draft laws." Despite this, the government "will not be able to get away with an optical illusion of power-sharing if it wants a new constitution to be genuinely acceptable and lasting. Until it opts for a system in which it relinquishes its monopoly on power, in which no group can govern with out the consent of others (if such a system can be found), there will be no genuine government by consensus."

Revenge 'Counter-Productive'

Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking Cents" column on page 27 that the remarks by the government that if there are further major sanctions it might take action involving South Africa's neighbors, have been "described by some commentators as threats of revenge." Schwarz asks "how desirable and how practical are the threats?" "There is no doubt that southern African states need South Africa's trade. They need use of the railways, its rolling stock and the harbours. There are also substantial numbers of foreign blacks working in South Africa, mostly on the mines." However, if South Africa takes action against its neighbors there are "friends to be lost and the country has not got that many. There are also exports to be lost, and if there are boycotts the markets we have and that are almost captive should not be thrown away. There is the high level of unemployment in the country, but again many of the jobs done by the foreigners are unlikely to be filled by South Africans." Aid will be provided to countries adversely affected by South African actions. "Countries will get new trading partners and some markets will be lost forever. New commercial channels will be created and dependence lessened. Long term, there can be serious adverse effects on South Africa's position as the powerhouse of southern Africa." Schwarz says "we need to create a harmonious southern Africa, keep the friends we have, try to make some new ones, and try to avoid isolation. Revenge if it is taken at all, is taken on those who have harmed one, not on the bystanders. In this instance, it may not only be wrong, but counter-productive."

Possible 'Concessions' to Thatcher

A page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 6 July says that British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe can be "pardoned for the initial reluctance he is said to have displayed" when Margaret Thatcher asked him to undertake a mission to South Africa as he already knows South Africa to a "burial ground of diplomatic reputations." His chances of succeeding where others have failed are only "slightly" better. However, if the government decides to "release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC, two requirements which have now apparently been set in concrete as the bottomline conditions for avoiding sanctions, they are concessions which President Botha should be more inclined to make towards Mrs Thatcher than anyone else," as she is the one who "stands virtually alone between us and a tidal wave of senseless, counter-productive punitive measures." Yet, the "signs are not too propitious. The evidence suggests that the Government — frustrated by outsiders' unwillingness to give recognition to its reforms, and angered by the shrill and often poorly informed chorus of condemnation from abroad — has become implacable and almost resigned to the idea of total isolation and siege." The Howe initiative should be taken seriously and the government should "bend over backwards to seize this opportunity." "Mulish squandering of opportunities will not easily be forgiven."

Bombings Viewed

"It is frighteningly callous logic that believes brave new futures can be built through a mounting tally of maimed and dead civilians," says a second editorial on the same page on the current bombing throughout the country. "No thinking South African should stand indifferent to the struggle waged by black countrymen for political, social and economic emancipation" nor be "blind to the frustration caused by the Government's past failure to respond reasonably to moderate demands, peacefully presented." But the "remorseless terrorism against soft targets indicates a malevolence by the African National Congress which belies its attempts project an image of sweet reason." This will result in the hardening of white intolerance and the extension of black suffering. "The harvest will be incalculably more bloody than the sowing."

Support for Democratic Principles

Johan van Zyl, director of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), writes on the revelation of President Botha in parliament of a South African Communist Party (SACP) document setting out its strategies for dividing the white ruling class and referring specifically to the FCI's social charter. The SACP's conclusion that the publication of the business charter demonstrates a split in the white ruling class in South Africa is "superficial." "Perhaps is indeed the view of some South Africans that the stance that business community has taken on the need for negotiated change in South Africa has caused a split in the ranks," but the SACP discussion document is "very ambivalent about the FCI business charter." However the FCI makes it clear that it "seeks a return to a stable and prosperous South Africa based on universally accepted democratic principles together with a flourishing market economy open to all." Concerning the difference between the business community and the SACP on the kind of economic changes which are deemed necessary in South Africa Van Zyl says, "the basic economic principles contained in the business charter cannot necessarily be described as 'capitalist.' They rest on broad and widely accepted principles of freedom of contact and association in the economic sphere and the recognition of the right to private property. They do not deny the state's prerogative to redistribute income and wealth and to expropriate property (subject to compensation) for the public good." "Pragmatic solutions have to be found to practical problems and there is not much time for the luxury of ideological debate." Van Zyl says that the "business community is committed to actions which will make South Africa a more equitable and just place in which to live for all South Africans, provided however, that broad democratic principles are followed." "History will show whether change in South Africa will follow the model of a Marxist class revolution or the effective implementation of the democratic principles contained in the FCI business charter."

Bold Strokes Required

On page 26, the *Sunday Times* carries an article by former *Daily Telegraph* editor William Deedes which says that since he last came to South Africa, it is striking how many whites, both Europeans and Afrikaners out of government, have come to the conclusion that "nothing less than a transfer of power through universal sufferage will meet [outside] expectations. Semantics about 'power sharing' and 'reform' no longer conceal what the world is asking for." Among these people, "the mood of fatalism is marked. The fundamental divide among whites in South Africa today lies between those who might have in future a useful role to play, after a peaceful transfer of power, and those who now rule and are in authority and so would have no future at all." There is also a divide between those who believe that since black rule is inevitable, the sooner it comes the more likely the chance of it being moderate and those determined to fight to the end. Almost no one believes that sanctions will help the situation but are more likely "to consolidate this regime and enlist support for it. Even from its critics." It seems clear that "the hour, the setting sun, call for bold strokes. They are out of the range of this Government." Although P.W. Botha has been bolder than his predecessors, he cannot play the kind of role De Gaulle played with respect to Algeria. Clearly, "it is very hard to see any way forward while Nelson Mandela remains in prison." Although his release would pose security problems, he had a sudden idea that "President Botha should go to Pollsmoor Prison and meet Nelson Mandela face to face. Not, at once to arrange his release but to parley with him on terms which might render this possible soon and more safely than those in authority fear. Overnight, that would radically alter this scene." However, this thought "belongs to fairyland."

Implement Majority Rule

In the "Another Voice" column on page 27, Harald Pakendorf says that "nobody actually says what it's all about. Not here, not overseas and certainly not those who come to visit us periodically to tell us how we should run our affairs." However when Sir Geoffrey Howe says he is coming to dismantle apartheid, he is really saying "implement majority rule!" "It is time we all say it out loud, because it is the one outstanding question in the country." Recalling the president's offer to release Mandela, he notes that Mandela responded with demands to end influx control, unban his wife, and give South Africans back their citizenships — demands which have since been met — as well as to dismantle apartheid, unban the ANC, free political prisoners and allow free political activity, demands which are being debated now. If Howe comes, he will waste his time if he does not go to the heart of the issue and state what he has on his mind, "namely full political rights for all in the country, and does not take note of white fears as to what that means." Although he will not get a clear answer to the country's central political question, he should aim "to assist in getting a process going in which as many people as possible will participate and which has as its aim full political participation by all in the country."

Upliftment Program

David Carte writes on page 1 of the *Business Times* supplement that democracy has always been associated with wealth and South Africa has been too poor to be really democratic. The situation will get much worse if sanctions are imposed and many jobs will be lost, many black. A way to avoid this would be for the West to launch a massive upliftment program for South Africa similar to the Marshall Plan. "For this to come about, our Government would have to agree to a clearly defined programme leading to true democracy. The West would have to help us get there with capital, manpower and, if necessary, arms." South Africa needs development capital to help uplift the Third World population. The West has that capital but needs raw materials, which South Africa has. "If an economic miracle a la Japan and West Germany can be pulled off in SA, this nation could be saved for democracy and all of Africa could eventually follow. This would mean far more than all the emotional clap-trap being spoken and sung about Africa in the West today."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB051058 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has still refused to release the number of names of those detained under the Emergency regulations. Estimates of the total number of people detained over the last three weeks range between 1,500 and 3,000. A major monitoring group lists names of 1,890 detainees (see table). Of these 244 (12 percent) are women. So far less than 10 percent of these detainees have been released. According to the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG), a total of 920 trade unionists had been detained by last Friday. This includes 183 shop stewards and officials and 740 workers, of whom 88 percent were COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] members. By Tuesday, they said 222 unionists were still being held.

Emergency Deaths

According to the Bureau for Information, 93 people had been killed in unrest by 6am on Tuesday morning.

Ban on Meetings

Almost 100 organisations, including the UDF [United Democratic Front], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, have been banned indfinitely from holding meetings on the East Rand, in the northern Free State and in large areas of the Cape. The areas affected include 35 magisterial districts in the south-western districts of the Cape, 13 in the Eastern Cape, 10 on the East Rand and seven in the Northern Transvaal. None of these organisations may arrange, organise or hold any gathering in any building in the 65 magisterial districts affected, and no-one may encourage anyone to attend such a meeting. Many of these organisations have already been banned from issuing any statements or publications in the Western Cape. All outdoor gatherings are already banned throughout the country.

Tourism

South Africa received 34 percent fewer overseas visitors in the first three months of 1986 than in the same period last year, according to the executive director of the South African Tourism Board, Spencer Thomas. He said visitors from Europe had dropped by 32 percent, from North America by 44 percent, from South America by 40 percent and from Australia by 32 percent. Of the 82,385 visitors who came here between January and March this year, 41 percent came on holiday, 33 percent came to visit friends and relatives, 25 percent for business and one percent for conventions and congresses.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

This week's banned books: *NUSAS [National Union of South African Studens] Talks to the ANC* (NUSAS, Observatory).
Unbanned: *Namibians of SWA Report No 19* (Peter Fraenkel).

Prisoner of Conscience

Mosiuoa Patrick ("Terror") Lekota, the national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, [UDF] is an awaiting trial prisoner at Modderbee Prison. He and 21 others are on trial for treason in the Delmans Supreme Court. Born in 1948 in Kroonstad, Orange Free State, Lekota acquired the nickname "Terror" because of his skills on soccer field. He attended the University of the North, where he joined the South African Students Organisation (SASO). Lekota is no newcomer to lengthy trials of ideas and prison black consciousness leaders were charged under the Terrorism Act. After a 17-month trial, he was found guilty of conspiring to commit acts capable of endangering the maintenance of law and order and imprisoned for six years on Robben Island. His move away from black consciousness to the "progressive democratic" movement came during his prison sentence. In 1983, he became national publicity secretary for the UDF and took a prominent role in the campaign for a no vote in the 1983 referendum and for a boycott of the 1984 tricameral elections. He was detained briefly in October 1983 and again in August 1984, when he was transferred to Pretoria and charged with treason. The trial is expected to last many months. He and his wife, Cynthia, have two children. He lives in Clermont, Natal, but has been based in Johannesburg since the formation of the UDF. (Source: *Who's Who in South African Politics*, by Shelagh Gastrow)

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Interviewed on South African Sanctions

MB071758 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From "Focus on Africa"]

[Text] Although Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign minister, has called off his trip to South Africa — both sides President Botha and Bishop Desmond Tutu said they wouldn't talk to him — he will be going to Zambia and Zimbabwe, but it will be noholiday. With the August Commonwealth summit looming, Sir Geoffrey will get some tough talking over Britain's failure to back sanctions against South Africa. In Lusaka, President Kaunda spelled out his position to John Simpson.

[Begin recording][Kaunda] If the August summit in London does not give out something tangible, something we can hang on to, then I have (?no choice). I will be forced against my will to recommend to my central committee that we do pull out of the Commonwealth.

[Simpson] Obviously, if a general policy of sanctions is imposed against South Africa, Zambia itself will suffer, won't it?
[Kaunda] Zambia, it is true, especially in terms of [words indistinct] is dependent on South Africa for spare parts and other forms of equipment. There is no doubt about that. In short, Zambia will suffer, will suffer hardships, more hardships than we are doing at the moment, but I told my fellow Zambians: What choice have we [words indistinct] because sanctions, at least, give us a sense for survival, some hope for survival. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

Banana Receives Saudi Deputy Foreign Minister

MB071857 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Government of Saudi Arabia has donated $2 million towards the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. Shaykh ('Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayan), the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, made the presentation to President Comrade Canaan Banana at State House today. He also delivered a message of solidarity for the Saudi people to Zimbabweans, wishing the country success in hosting the nonaligned summit. The ceremony was also attended by ambassador (Taha Ali Ghante), director of international organizations in that country. The two men arrived in Zimbabawe yesterday and are expected to meet the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.